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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

THE BERNADOU, ALLEN AND JOUY COREAN COL-
LECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
NATIONAL MUSEUM.

BY

WALTER HOUGH,

Department of Ethnology, U. S. National Museum.

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THE BERNADOU, ALLEN, AND JOUY KOREAN COLLECTIONS,
IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

By WALTER HOUGH.

Korea is a peninsula, with an area of about 90,000 square miles, the east coast being formed by the prolongation of the coast of Asia opposite Japan, and the west coast separated from China by the Yellow Sea. On the north it is separated from Manchuria by the Yalu and Tumen rivers.

The country is mountainous and not very fertile. The climate is mild in the southern provinces, and severe on the Manchurian border. The fauna and flora are temperate and resemble those of Japan.

The coast has few good harbors, and is extremely dangerous for navigation on account of shallow water.

Politically, the kingdom is divided into eight provinces, each ruled over by a governor appointed by the King, from the ruling class, and responsible for the administration of affairs.*

There are also four independent provinces, to which governors are appointed. There are about four hundred subgovernors, or magistrates, of districts, also appointed from Seoul. It is estimated by Soh, a native Korean, that there are eighty thousand Government officers in Korea.

The population is variously estimated at from 11,000,000 to 28,000,000; the former figure is probably nearer the truth.

The people, in language and appearance, resemble the Japanese, and form what is known as the Koreo-Japanese stock, whose origin is Manchuria, which country has been aptly termed the "swarming place of nations."

Three types have been observed in Korea, the first characterized by short stature, yellow skin, and other resemblances to the Chinese. These live in the Yellow Sea provinces (Kwang-hai) nearest to China. The second type is also of short stature, swarthy skin, sparse beard, and resembles the Japanese. The third type, which is in great majority and may be taken as typically Korean, is of large stature, light skin showing ruddy color in the cheeks, and has a tendency to high cheek

* For an excellent sketch of the laws and customs of Korea, see an article by Mr. W. W. Rockhill, in the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. iv, 1891, pp. 177-187.

bones, long face and heavy square jaw, black hair, sometimes wavy, and full beard. This type is found in the north province Ham-Kiung-do, and in the extreme south, in Kiung-s. n-do.*

"Among the gentry it is by no means uncommon to meet almost an English face, with round cheeks, small, aquiline nose, well-cut mouth and chin. Even a bright blue eye is not unknown, and the hair is by no means invariably pure black."†

Korean cities are surrounded with heavy battlemented walls of squared masonry studded with portholes, but without cannon, and having gateways of woodwork and tile. In every respect the fortifications resemble those of Chinese cities. (Pl. II.) There are many strongly fortified hill towns for refuge of the people during invasions. Villages are often fortified. Outside of the villages are the pastures and farms. (Pl. III.)

The houses are low, of one story, thatched with straw or with tiled roofs. They are of stone, and in point of stability excel those of the Japanese, who necessarily build with regard to earthquakes. Hewn masonry is common, but the walls are usually laid up of unhewn stone, tied with millet stalks before the spaces are filled with mud. The windows are few in number, square, covered with paper, and run in grooves; outside they are protected by heavy shutters. The roof is very heavy, with low pitch, but does not turn up at the eaves like the Chinese roof. The massive beams which support the roof lose one-third of their value by being pared away at the ends to fit into sockets cut in the top of wooden pillars. The brick and stone work between the pillars do not give much support to the roof.‡ A small city-house would be built in the shape of an L on two sides of a courtyard. A heavy wall separates each house from its neighbor. The entrance from the street is into a lobby, on either side of which is the kitchen and store room. The sleeping and living rooms open into a wide hall or onto a piazza which runs along the side next the yard. Larger houses are more complicated, but they preserve the hall and piazza feature. Often a portion of the house is made of wood and used only in summer.

Houses are heated by the kang, which consists of wedge-shaped flues under the stone floor, leading into a chimney. Farmers' huts are poor structures of stone, with the straw roof held down by a lacing of ropes and with the inevitable gourd vine climbing over it. (Pl. IV.)

There are three classes of people in Korea: (1) nobles; (2) middle class, consisting of doctors, painters, interpreters, scribes, and lower officials; (3) lower class, consisting of those who do manual labor. In the lowest rank of the last-mentioned class are butchers and tanners. The bulk of the population are farmers (Pl. V), who raise little more

* Léon de Rosny: *Les Coréens. Aperçu ethnographique et historique*, Paris, 1886, 1 vol., p. 90.

† W. R. Carles: *Recent Journeys in Korea*, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., May, 1886, p. 89.

‡ Carles, loc. cit.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

SEOUL, THE CAPITAL OF KOREA.

View of the city wall and North Mountain, from the street upon which the United States legation is situated. "The walls of Seoul, like those of Chinese cities, are of stone, battlemented, with heavy gateways of wood work and tile; the walls are studded with portholes, but there are no cannon." W. R. Carles: Recent Journeys in Korea; Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., May, 1886.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



VIEW OF SEOUL, THE CAPITAL OF KOREA.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

KOREAN VILLAGE NEAR FUSAN.

This village is made up of small houses with thatch and tile roofs. It is surrounded by walls. Back of the village are farms. The lower picture shows the beach and the rude fishing boats.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



TWO VIEWS OF A KOREAN VILLAGE NEAR FUSAN.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV

KOREAN FARMERS' HOUSES.

The houses are rather strongly built of stones set in mud; the roof is of thatch held down by a lacing of ropes over which a gourd vine usually clambers. The interior arrangement is simple, and there is always a square window.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN FARMERS' HOUSES.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

OLD KOREAN FARMER.

In this plate is shown the costume, and the method of dressing the hair. The full beard is characteristic of the pure Korean. He is smoking the invariably long pipe and leans on a staff.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



OLD KOREAN FARMER.

than is required for home consumption and the payment of the high taxes. Caste is very strong in Korea. The occupations of the people are somewhat limited. The peddlars form a numerous and influential guild, and many children are engaged in this business. (Pl. VI.)

Mechanics, artisans, and tinkers, each with his peculiar outfit, are numerous in Korea, as in China. (Pl. VII.)

The yearly civil service examinations bring together great numbers of students (Pl. VIII) to the capital city. The examinations are conducted like those of China, and the successful competitors are sure of official promotion.

"Korean women have neither legal nor social standing."*

Except servants (Pl. IX), who go about bareheaded, the faces of the women in Korea are invisible. Women of the middle class when walking throw the coat, with sleeves, over the head, concealing the face. (See female costume, p. 450.)

In the palace there are numerous serving women who also embroider and sew; their costume and coiffure are shown in Pl. X. A Korean lady is shown in Pl. XI. It is highly probable that a closer acquaintance with Korean laws and customs will show that women, seemingly hampered by oriental ideas, are really of greater importance as a "power behind the throne" than has been suspected.

"Among other inheritances from China Confucianism has effectively permeated Korea. Buddhism seems not to have gained much of a foothold in Korea and is almost entirely under ban at present. It has often been observed that Koreans have little religious sentiment. Buddhism in Korea is, curiously enough to my mind, much less like the form of that religion obtaining in China, at least in the church ceremonies, if not its dogmas, than is even the Japanese. It presents many curious analogies with the Thibetan form of Buddhism, and in the style of church architecture, painting, etc., it has certainly been influenced by it. Several of the feasts are probably of Buddhist origin; others are Chinese or Japanese; but in most of them a certain indigenous element is perceptible which makes them worthy of our notice. The prominence given to exorcisms in Korea is characteristic of Lamaism, but in no wise of Chinese Buddhism, and may have been introduced with the Buddhist religion, although I am inclined to believe that it is coeval with the earliest existence of this people."†

Mr. Carles, in his excellent account of his travel in Korea, says: "Of superstitious observances there are many, mostly the outgrowth of Taoism. Shrines to the spirit of the mountains, with cairns to which stones are added by passers by, stand at the top of almost every ridge crossed by mountain paths; trees and bushes often have their branches laden with cotton streamers; stones or fossils of unusual shape are

* P. Lowell: Chosŏn, p. 151. In chapter XV of this work appears a complete statement of woman's position in the social economy of Korea.

† W. W. Rockhill; Laws and Customs of Korea, Am. Anthropol. April, 1891.

placed in the shrines, and where hollows have been worn by the weather in sloping rocks by the roadside, every little cavity is frequently occupied by a stone placed there by suppliants for a fair journey; grotesquely carved figures called syou-sal-maki are erected at the entrance of villages to ward off the evil spirits. Taoist priests offer prayers to the mountain spirits for travelers. Evidences of some other religion exists in the which are half-length human figures (miriok) carved in stone. The largest are in Um-jin, near the Keum River in Cholla-do.

Lieut. G. C. Foulk, U. S. Navy, photographed the body and head of a figure 62 feet high, the cap differing from the Buddhist figures. The cap is a column 10 feet high supporting a slab of the same height; a similar column and slab is placed above the latter; bells hang from the corners of the slabs. There are two mirioks between Ko-yang and Pha-ju 25 feet high. One has a round hat and the other a square one, showing, according to Mr. Aston, that the former is to represent heaven, or the male element of Chinese philosophy; the latter, earth, or the female element.*

Perhaps the first ethnological collection ever brought to the West from Korea was a wisely chosen series of art products, to illustrate social and industrial life in Korea, sent to the U. S. National Museum by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy, in 1884. With this nucleus, and the addition of the fine collection of Dr. H. N. Allen, secretary of the Korean legation at Seoul; a series deposited by Mr. P. L. Jouy, and the gifts of Mr. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. Gustavus Goward and others, the collection has grown in importance and interest.

The collection has been explained and studied by Ensign Bernadou, three Korean gentlemen in Washington (Pom K. Soh, Dr. Philip Jaisohn, and the late Penn Su), Dr. H. N. Allen, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. P. L. Jouy, Rev. W. E. Griffis, and others, to whom the compiler is grateful for information and suggestions.

Great interest centers in Korea from the fact that "we have there a human exemplification of the survival of the whole genera of industries and customs, while in surrounding regions these have been swept away or transformed,"† for the reason that Korea pursued a policy of complete isolation for many centuries and has preserved the customs of the Tang and Ming dynasties of China over four hundred years ago.

The peninsula of Korea, "like Cyprus, between Egypt and Greece, forms the link between the Chinese and the Japanese civilization—the old and the new."‡

The collections to be described are rendered more intelligible by keeping this connection in mind.

* W. R. Carles: Recent Journeys in Korea. Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., May, 1886, p. 310.

† Prof. O. T. Mason: Science, VIII, Aug. 1886, p. 115.

‡ W. E. Griffis: Korea, Without and Within. Phila., p. 23.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

(On the left.)

BOY PEDDLERS. The boy with the square box sells candy, or tobacco, and the boy with carrying frame and large basket on his back sells vegetables. These peddlers are omnipresent in Korea.

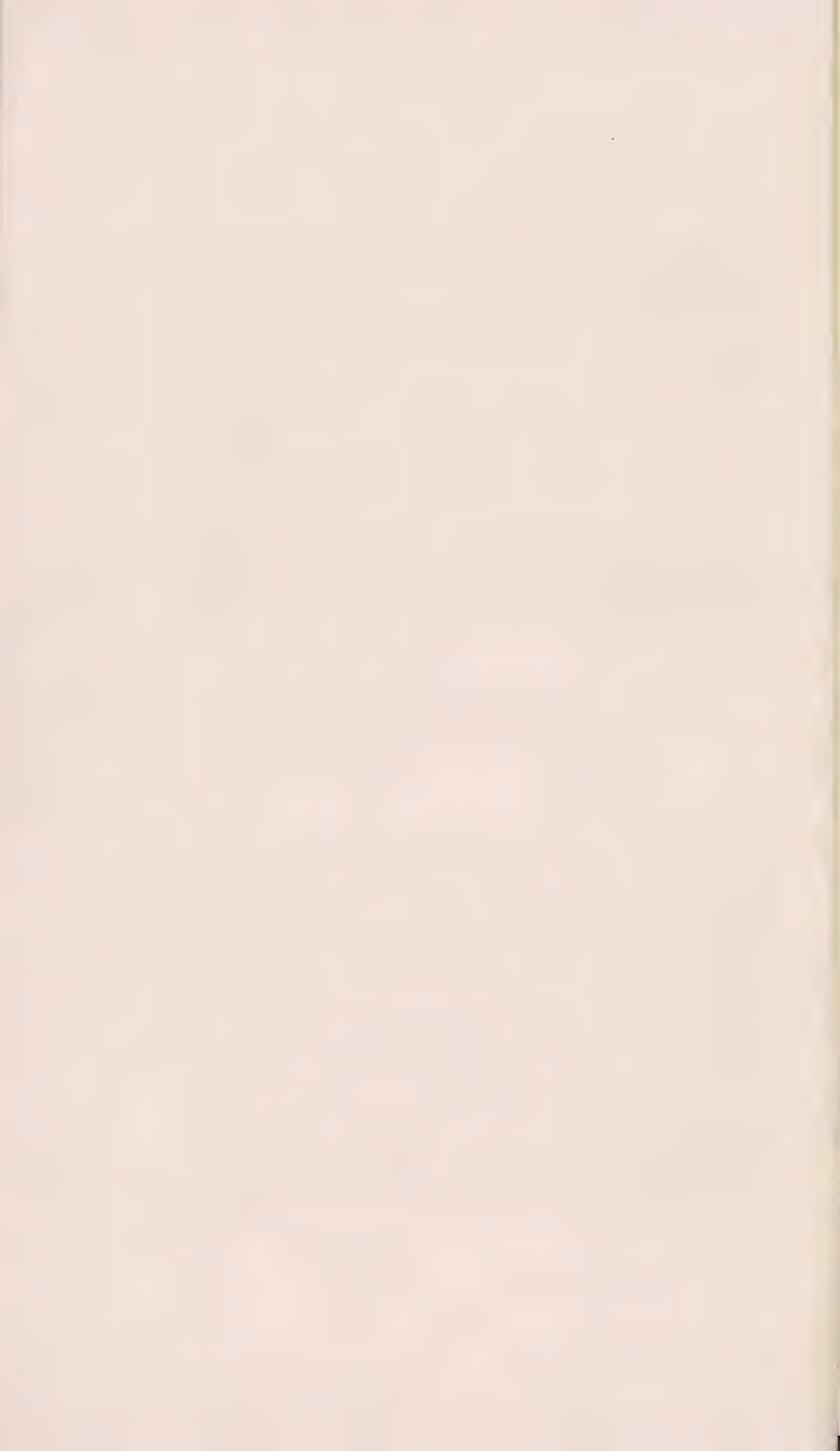
(On the right.)

GROUP OF BOYS. Children of a poor family.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN BOY PEDDLERS AND GROUP OF BOYS,



EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

(On the left.)

KOREAN TUB MENDER. On the carrying-frame he has hoops of bamboo, a saw, and a bag containing awls, knives, etc., necessary for his craft.

(On the right.)

CANDY SELLER. The box is carried in a primitive way, by a rope passing over the back of the neck.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN TUB MENDER AND CANDY SELLER.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

KOREAN STUDENTS AND GENTLEMEN.

The national costume of Korea is uniformly white, and is somewhat monotonous and cumbersome. The figure on the left of the group is in mourning costume.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN STUDENTS AND GENTLEMEN.



CATALOGUE.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

Korea is strictly an agricultural country. The grains raised, samples of which were sent by Ensign Bernadou, are:

(1) Millet, *Ki-tjang*, grown everywhere in Korea and used both as food and to make a fermented drink. A larger variety of millet called *tjo* is common and plentiful in mountainous districts and is a staple for the poor.

(2) Sorghum, *sou-sou* (*Holeus sorghum*). The seeds of a species of sorghum used by the poor.

(3) Barley, *pori*, is grown in all parts of the country.

(4) Rye.

(5) Rice, *moip-ssal*, is a staple. The variety called *tchap-ssal* is used in making cakes of dough of which the Koreans are fond; also, it is fermented to make *soul* or wine like the Japanese *saki*. The Koreans find it not so good for the table as common rice, since it does not readily become soft by boiling and does not expand so greatly.

Wheat and oats are raised.

Many vegetables are raised, chief among which are beans (*pat*) and peas (*kong*), the latter fed to horses, radishes, cucumbers, melons, turnips, yams, cabbage and sprout plants, etc.

The fruits are cherries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, quinces, mulberries, persimmons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, and dates.

The principal nuts are chestnuts, walnuts, and the water nut called in China *ling* (*Trapa bicornis*).

Flowers are little cultivated, the Koreans not being proficient in ornamental and recreative horticulture.

There are laws compelling the planting and protection of trees, such as lacquer, mulberry, and pine trees. The country has been almost deforested.

The domestic animals are the horse, cattle, swine, poultry, dogs, and rabbits. Sheep and goats are not found in Korea.

The wild animals are the tiger, leopard, deer, bear, fox, wild boar, and a number of animals hunted for the fur, such as the seal and rat-like animals.*

* See Griffis: Korea, p. 216.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

FRESH-WATER FISHING.

CANT HOOK (Sang-sun-que-nun-soe). Wrought-iron hook pivoted to an upright iron fastening into a socket in the end of a pole. The lower end of the hook is formed into a ring, to which a cord was attached. Superior iron work.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151602

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Used on the Han River for dragging fish out of a net.

MANUFACTURES AND OTHER ELABORATIVE INDUSTRIES.

POTTERY AND ITS MANUFACTURE—THE CERAMIC ART.

Korea, now known to the Koreans as Cho-sön, was formerly called by them Korai. The Kingdom of Korai ceased to exist just five hundred years ago; during its existence the potter's art flourished. The best ware was made at the city of Song-do, the ancient capital. After the foundation of the Kingdom of Cho-sön, the people of Seoul, the new capital, and the people of Song-do were for a long time bitter enemies during the civil war about the year 1400. From this cause the manufacture of pottery at Song-do declined until the Japanese invasion of 1597, when the work ended on the transplanting of the potters to Japan, and may be said to never have been resumed at that city.

"The pottery in common use in Korea at the present time consists of three kinds; the finest of white, pale buff, or bluish porcelain, sometimes decorated in blue and with a high glaze, is used for the table and consists of dishes, bowls, and bottles, also wash basins; the second quality is a pale-yellow ware, glazed, mostly made into bowls, undecorated and used by the poorer classes. * * * The third style of pottery is of the commonest kind, made of dark brown or reddish earth, is glazed inside and out, and has little or no decoration except a wavy line produced by wiping off the glaze, leaving the lighter under surface to show through."*

Color decoration on Korean pottery was revived about ten years ago.†

Mainly the heavier forms survive; the source of these wares are the tombs, in which it was customary from time immemorial to place pottery for the use of the ancestral spirits. While the better class of ware was not generally buried, it is probable that the tombs of the kings, which date back over three thousand years (Soh), and are well known in Korea, contain materials for the history of art in the peninsula, and may prove that porcelain was invented by Korean potters.

* P. L. Jouy: Korean Mortuary Pottery. *Smithson. Rept.* II, 1888, p. 591.

† P. Lowell: Chosön, p. 171.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

KOREAN WOMEN OF LOWER CLASS.

A servant and nurse; probably the wife of a farm laborer. The type of face is Tungusic, with high cheek bones and a slight tendency to an oblique setting of the eyelids. Color, dark; stature, medium. The costume is the ancient one prescribed for Korean mothers. (See female costume, p. 431.)

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN SERVANTS,



EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

KOREAN SERVING WOMAN IN THE PALACE.

In summer costume. The hair is dressed in the fashion peculiar to court ladies. The coat is always white and the skirt blue. Only the royal family wear red garments in the palace.

(From a photograph by P. L. Jouy in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN SERVING WOMAN IN THE PALACE.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

KOREAN LADY.

The costume is that of a married woman, and consists of a blue silk skirt and jacket. The cap is ornamented with a perforated jade-disk overlaid with a network of gold rings, and having a tassel of silk. The necklace is made of beads molded of sweet-smelling spices and gums, somewhat after the style of the rose-leaf beads worn by Turkish ladies. The gloves are a recent addition to the native Korean dress.

(From a photograph in the U. S. National Museum.)



KOREAN LADY.

Finer specimens of Korean pottery are to be found in Japanese museums and in various collections. Japanese wares seem to owe their excellence to Korean potters.*

The glazed wares of the Song-do potteries, to be described, are seemingly protoporcelain, judging from the paste, which is evidently kaolinic. This variety of heavy celadon, or olive-colored ware, has been dug up from graves in Kiung-ju or Kiou-chiu, the capital city of the ancient Kingdom of Silla, which existed through one thousand years previous to 1000 A. D.

Korean *pe-chun* (sky color) ware was much esteemed by the Chinese, and there is a Chinese poem dating from the latter part of the Sung, or beginning of the Ming dynasty, setting forth the impossibility of imitating the *pe-chun* of Korean pottery. The poem begins, "*Kaoli pe-chun-ja*," "Korean sky-color porcelain;" *ja* being the Chinese *yao* or porcelain. (Soh.)

The mortuary pottery collection of Mr. P. L. Jouy was found in ancient graves, containing also objects of copper, bronze, and stone. The pottery is of an early type of unglazed and slightly glazed (*vernis*) earthenware, of archaic shape. Some of the objects were modeled by hand, patted into shape by an instrument, thrown on a wheel; or, a combination of these methods was used.†

The Korean potter's wheel consists of a circular table from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and 4 to 6 inches thick, made of heavy wood so as to aid in giving impetus to it when revolving. In general appearance it is not very unlike a modeler's table. This arrangement is sunken into a depression in the ground, and revolves easily by means of small wheels working on a track underneath, the table being pivoted in the center. The wheel is operated directly by the foot, without the aid of a treadle of any kind. The potter sits squatting in front of the wheel, his bench or seat on a level with it, the space being left between his seat and the wheel to facilitate his movements. With his left foot underneath him he extends his right foot and strikes the side of the wheel with the bare sole of the foot, causing it to revolve.‡

STONEWARE DISH (Koriu-ji-jub-si). Dark gray paste containing air-holes. Slip, dull greenish gray. Shaped like a shallow saucer with a low foot; it may be a rude cup stand. Slip corroded by long burial. Pl. XII, Fig. 1, upper line (commencing at the left).

* W. E. Griffis: The Korean origin of Japanese art, Scribner's Monthly, Dec., 1882.

† P. L. Jouy, Korean Mortuary Pottery. Smithsonian. Rept. II, 1888, p. 591. "Mr. P. L. Jouy, U. S. National Museum, contributed a collection from the prehistoric graves in Korea, in which are included stone daggers, arrow and spear heads, knives, chipped and polished hatchets, polished jade, megatama or curved jewels, amber heads, and a polished stone ornament. * * * * They are a valuable contribution to prehistoric archæology." (Plate VI.) Report on the department of prehistoric anthropology in the U. S. National Museum, 1889. Report of the National Museum, 1888, p. 330.

‡ P. L. Jouy. The Korean Potter's wheel. Science, Sept. 21, 1888, p. 144.

STONEWARE DISH—Continued.

Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Söng-do, Korea.

121615

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

From the ancient potteries at Söng-do.

WINE BOTTLE (Koriu-gi-biung). Heavy vessel with neck. Has a light yellowish granular paste, not very hard; covered with an opalescent slip showing yellow spots and dark brown pits. Pl. XII, Fig. 2, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, 10 inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of neck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

121614

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This specimen, though probably four hundred years old, does not differ greatly in shape from the pottery now made. Dug up in Seoul.

WINE BOTTLE (Sul-biung). Heavy terra-cotta ware, covered with vitreous crackled enamel of a beautiful greenish-gray tint (celadon or olive color). Jug-shaped body; neck, a long tube with bulbous expansion midway. Short spout near the top of the body. Capacity, about 2 quarts. Pl. XII, Fig. 3, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; neck, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of body, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of base, 3 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

121612

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This bottle is an obsolete form of about the twelfth century. Fine old specimens like this are valued equally with real porcelain. Pottery of this class is also interesting as hinting at the origin of Satsuma ware.

WINE CUP AND STAND (Koriu-sul-tjan and tjan-tai). Ancient piece of earthenware, rudely glazed. Stand, a shallow dish with rest in center in which sets the cup. Cup represents the lotus flower; lower portion of cup prolonged to fit in cup stand. Glaze corroded by age. Pl. XII, Fig. 1, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height of stand, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Height of cup, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Söng-do, Korea.

121616

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This is mortuary pottery from a tomb near the ancient capital of Korea. From the shape and design it is believed by Koreans to be not less than six hundred years old. Conception and general outline good. Probably used in ancestor worship.

BOWL (Koriu-gi). Paste, coarse, opaque; under the microscope it shows white, porcelanous strings, surrounding granular, yellowish masses; there are occasional brown patches. Glaze, thin yellowish green, patchy, vitreous, and crackled. Color of ware, olive. No evidences of use, as this bowl was dug from a tomb. Pl. XII, Fig. 2, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130866

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This bowl is of medium quality, and has the shape of common ware. It is about six hundred years old. Modern Korean potters can not imitate the color.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

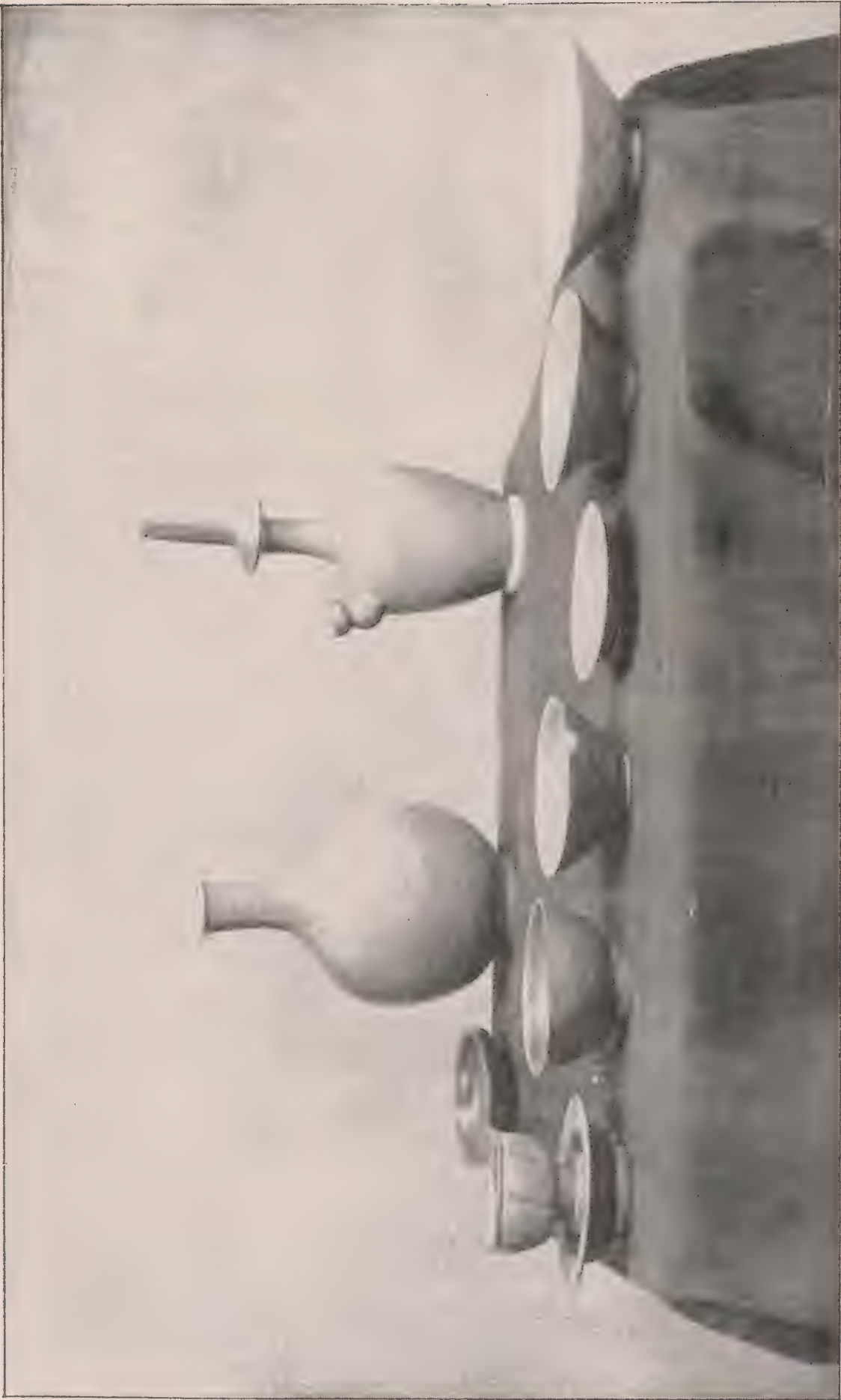
POTTERY OF THE KOREAN PERIOD; ABOUT 915 TO 1400 A. D.

(Upper line, commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. STONEWARE DISH. Dark gray paste; greenish gray slip; corroded by long burial. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121615, U. S. N. M. Söng-do, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 2. WINE BOTTLE. Heavy, yellowish, granular paste; not very hard; opalescent slip, showing yellow spots and dark brown pits. Height, 10 inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of neck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121614, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 3. WINE BOTTLE. Heavy terra-cotta ware, covered with a vitreous, crackled enamel of a greenish gray tint. Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of body, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of base, 3 inches; length of neck, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121612, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Lower line, commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. WINE CUP AND STAND. Earthenware; rudely glazed. Glaze corroded by age and burial in the earth. Height of stand, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Height of cup, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121616, U. S. N. M. Söng-do, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 2. BOWL. Paste coarse; opaque; under the microscope shows white, porcelainous strings surrounding granular yellowish masses with occasional brown patches. Glaze thin, yellowish green, patchy, vitreous and crackled. Color, olive. Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130866, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 3. BOWL. Opaque, gray, hard, porcelainous paste, covered with a greenish transparent glaze; well crackled. Heavy ware. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121618, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 4. SAUCER. Ancient celadon of opaque, porcelainous, light gray, hard paste. Glaze thick vitreous green, crackled; the resulting combination giving a beautiful gray-green color resembling some varieties of jades. Height, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130885, U. S. N. M. Söng-do, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 5. BOWL. Light gray, opaque, hard paste covered with thick crackled, vitreous glaze, the color of green jade. Glaze vesicular; faint leaf tracing under glaze. Like 130885 in appearance. Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130884, U. S. N. M. Söng-do, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 6. BOWL. Fine, white, hard-paste porcelain, elegant shape, light and delicate. Glaze slightly greenish. Wave or cloud ornamentation worked in the paste under glaze. Extremely rare. Height, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{9}{16}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121619, U. S. N. M. Söng-do, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN POTTERY OF THE KORYU PERIOD.

BOWL (Koriu-gi-bo-si). Opaque, gray, hard, porcelainous paste covered with a greenish transparent glaze; well crackled. Thrown on a wheel; heavy ware. Pl. XII, Fig. 3, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

121618

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Of the Koriu period.

SAUCER (Koriu-jub-si). Ancient celadon of opaque, porcelainous, light gray, hard-paste, covered with a thick, vitreous, green crackled glaze, the resulting combination giving a beautiful gray-green color, resembling some varieties of jade. Pl. XII, Fig. 4, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Söng-do, Korea.

130885

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This kind of ware is often found at Söng-do, the ancient capital of Koriu in the former dynasty, and this specimen is about seven hundred years old, possibly older. The shape, paste, and color indicate the ware of the Söng-do potteries. Given by the King of Korea to Dr. Allen.

BOWL (Koriu-gi). Light gray, opaque, hard paste; glaze, thick, crackled, and vitreous, the color of green jade. This glaze is quite vesicular, having on that account a grainy appearance, a slightly pitted surface, and dull luster. A faint leaf tracery appears under the glaze. Thrown on a wheel. Of the simple shape still common in Korea. Pl. XII, Fig. 5, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Söng-do, Korea.

130884

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Made in the latter period of the Koriu dynasty, about six hundred years ago. This ware is regarded as of very fine quality; to its heaviness is due its preservation.

BOWL (Koriu-gi). Fine, white, hard-paste porcelain, elegant shape, light and delicate. Glaze, slightly greenish in tint, likely due to iron; the slight crackle is not uniform and is evidently not intentional. Wave or cloud ornamentation on the inside formed by scraping away the paste, the indentations filling with a thicker layer of glaze and showing deeper tint; corroded patches on outside of the bowl, due to long burial. Pl. XII, fig. 6, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{9}{16}$ inches.

Söng-do, Korea.

121619

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This ware is of the Koriu period, from the potteries at Söng-do and is about five hundred years old. Pieces of this thin white porcelain are excessively scarce. The incised decoration under glaze is quite common in Chinese porcelain.

BOWL (Jil-tang-quan). Globular, dark red stoneware, glazed on the side subjected to the greatest heat. Used for boiling water, etc. Pl. XIII, fig. 1, upper line (commencing at left).

Height, 5 inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

121617

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Articles in great variety of this ware are to be had, from small bowls to large water jars resembling a barrel in size and shape. The latter are very thin, hard, and well made.

WINE BOTTLE (Sul-biung). Heavy glazed porcelain, ornamented with dragon design in blue. Low, wide body, diminishing rather abruptly into a tubular neck. Capacity, about 5 pints. Pl. XIII, fig. 2, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of globe, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; base, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hoang-tjou, Korea, 1885.

121613

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Average specimen of modern Korean pottery. The Korean potters were unable to impart any color but blue to their white ware up to the revival of color decoration ten years ago. Used in buying and selling liquors, but not at the table.

TABLE WARE (Sa-ban-sang). Heavy porcelain, covered with a patchy glaze of greenish hue. Consists of saucers for fish, vegetables, etc., bowls for same, bowls for soup, rice, stew, and water. Some of the pieces are signed and all show rather rude workmanship. Pl. XIII, figs. 1-6, lower line (commencing at the left).

Hoang-tjou, Korea, 1884.

121620-30

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This is the most inferior porcelain ware at present made in Korea. More pretentious vases of antique form, in white decorated with blue, or raised figures if molded, are found in every house. Ware is valued in proportion to its whiteness and the smoothness and brilliancy of the glaze; weight is a minor consideration.

TABLET (Cha-sak-biu-ru-dol). Of porcelain, with three divisions for mixing water colors.

Length, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151620

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The fabrics of Korea are coarse in comparison with the fabrics of China and Japan, and the art of stamping cloth is said to be not known or rather has been lost, as has that of dyeing. The cloths made are of silk, nettle fiber from the *Bachmeria nivea*, called "grass cloth" or "ramie," hemp cloth, and fabrics from cotton. No woolen goods are made in Korea, there being no sheep raised. These fabrics are characteristic; the combinations of different fibers, such as the nettle and silk, make serviceable goods.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

KOREAN MODERN POTTERY.

(Upper line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. BOWL. Dark red stoneware. Fire glaze vernis on the side subjected to most heat. Height, 5 inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121617, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 2. WINE BOTTLE. Heavy, glazed porcelain; ornamented with dragon design in blue. Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of globe, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of base, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 121613, U. S. N. M. Hoang-tjou, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Lower line, commencing at the left.)

Figs. 1-6. TABLE WARE. Heavy common porcelain, covered with a patchy glaze of faint green tint. Base rough, covered with kilu sand. A few pieces are signed. In order, these dishes are cup for pickle, with lid; saucer for fish or meat; bowl for stew; bowl for soup; rice bowl and bowl for water or gruel. (Cat. No. 121620-30, U. S. N. M. Hoang-tjou, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN MODERN POTTERY.

SILK (Hang-na). One of the best fabrics made in Korea.

An-tjou, Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This cloth is used by the nobles and rich for light summer garments.

THIN CLOTH (Saing-teho). Made of silk and nettle fiber.

Tehou-tjou, Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy. Used for light summer clothing.

GRASS CLOTH (Mosi). Made from nettle fiber.

Province of Chong-Chong, Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

COTTON AND SILK (Tjo-tjok).

Province of Kyong-sang, Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

HEMP CLOTH (Pouk-po). Three grades of serviceable unbleached cloth.

Province of Ham-Kyong, Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy. Used for mourning garments.

COTTON CLOTH.

Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Made in four of the eight provinces.

SILK (Syo). Creamy yellow pongee like that made in all parts of Korea.

Korea. 7907 H

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The man's robe, No. 77099, p. 452, is made of this silk.

GRASS CLOTH (Be). Coarse goods made from the ramie nettle.

Length, 54 feet; width, 14½ inches.

Seoul, Korea. 130859

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Serviceable cloth for mourning dresses and for underwear. Presented by the King to Dr. Allen. The Koreans have an expeditious process for rotting the hemp used for making fabrics. "At the bottom of a large pit paved with stones, heated stones are placed. Bundles of hemp are pressed down on the stones and kept in position by stakes, the heads of which are above ground. On the hemp piles of grass are thrown, and the grass is closely covered with earth. The stakes are then withdrawn, and water poured through the holes. From the steam thus produced hemp is rotted in twenty-four hours."*

SILK (Saing-miun-ju). Fabric of raw silk of medium quality.

Length, 30 feet; width, 12 inches.

Seoul, Korea. 130861

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Material for summer dress; starched and laundered it is used for winter wear.

SILK (Gop-saing-cho). Fine fabric of medium quality.

Length, 51 feet; width, 14 inches.

Seoul, Korea. 130862

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

For outer garments and underwear worn in summer. Woven in southern Korea.

* W. R. Carles: Recent Journeys in Korea, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., May, 1886, p. 304.

LINEN (Saing-mo-si). Fine unbleached ramie cloth.Length, 35 feet; width, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130860

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Used for dresses of both sexes. Produced in southern Korea.

QUILTED SILK (Pil-nu-bi). Pink; lined with white silk, stuffed with cotton. Quilted one way, the seams being narrow. Done by hand in the palace. The quilting is made to stand up prominently by running *the narrow seam iron (into) along the seams.*Length, 7 feet 7 inches; width, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130857

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Made into dresses for young men and women.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

Paper is made in Korea from the bark of the *tak* tree or paper mulberry. The shoots of this tree are cut early in the fall; they are at once steamed, stripped, and the dark outer coating (used in making inferior paper) is scraped off and the strips are dried. When ready to make the paper, these strips are sprinkled with water and pounded with stones to separate the fiber. They are then boiled in weak lye and the mass afterwards steamed and washed clean in fresh water. The stems of a plant called *tak poul*, which is cultivated for the purpose, are macerated and boiled. The strained liquor is then mixed with the fiber already prepared and water added until it is of the proper consistency. From this paste paper is made by catching a film on the surface of a bamboo screen by a quick passage of this through the pulp. The successive sheets are piled up and separated at one end by straws.

MULBERRY PAPER (Gam-so-miung). Thick, unglazed; made from mulberry bark. Very tough, even with the grain tearing with great difficulty and running in wide shells.Length, $43\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul Korea, 1885.

77069

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Korean paper is even tougher than the Japanese, and is one of the few Korean things that had made a reputation in the world before its home had become truly a part of the community of nations. (Percival Lowell: Chosön, p. 315.) It is used in several thicknesses to make armor and was exported to Japan for that purpose, also to China, where it is now used for garment linings. Used in civil service examinations. Taken in payment of tribute by the Government and generally used as currency by the people.

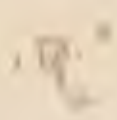
WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPE. Roll of mulberry paper in sheets; pasted at edges. Fiber, long and silky.Sheets $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 9 inches wide.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77031

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Used in writing to a distant place.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV

KOREAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CABINET AND WRITING DESK. Front of persimmon wood, hidden portion of pine. Seven drawers of different sizes; two doors closing a recess. Fittings, brass; the key plates on the upper drawers and the doors represent bats, the bodies of which turn aside showing the key holes. Locks, somewhat like European pattern, but the key turns in opposite direction. Height, 23 inches; length, 34 inches; width, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77009, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN CABINET AND WRITING-DESK.

OILED PAPER (You-tchi). Prepared by steeping sheets of mulberry paper in sesamum oil.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77068

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

House fittings are made of oiled paper; it is used in place of glass for windows, to cover the floors of rooms heated by the Kang or furnace under the house, for hats, rain coats, fans, etc.

THE HOUSE AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

FURNITURE OF THE DWELLING HOUSE.

THE SLEEPING ROOM, ETC.

INLAID CHEST (Ja-ga-son-que). Wood covered with a thin, brownish black lacquer incrustated with mother of pearl. Lid decorated with long life and happiness character (su-bug) and with branches of peach tree, cranes, and clouds (emblems of longevity). On the front is an archæic scene of deer, tortoises, cranes, peach and pine trees, etc., also emblems of longevity. Korean brass lock and key.

Length, $18\frac{1}{2}$; width, $11\frac{1}{4}$; height, 12 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151621

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

TABLE (So-ban). Small twelve-sided wooden table with four legs; painted black. Used by one person. A very poor specimen.

Height, 10 inches; diameter, 15 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

128410

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Among many Eastern nations custom demands that individuals should be served separately; hence the nests of boxes in Japan and India or sets of dishes as in Korea.

CABINET AND WRITING DESK (Moon-gap). Front of persimmon wood; hidden portions of pine. Seven drawers, two doors, the latter closing a recess. Three other openings in the front are for displaying small articles. The key plates are brass bats, the bodies of which turn aside disclosing the keyholes. Locks like our drawer locks with bolt and spring together, but the key turns to the right in locking. Pl. XIV.

Height, 23 inches; length, 34 inches; width, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77009

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

CABINET (Mu-ri-jang). Dark red wood veneer; imported from China; brass-work on corners, edges, hinges, and panels. It contains twenty-five drawers, most of which are inside the sliding doors. Locks swing on a hinge at edge of one door, and bolt into staple on the other door. Keyhole on under side of lock; key like a pair of tweezers, and unlocks by pressing together the catch-springs on each side of the bolt. Lock fronts, niello work of silver on copper

CABINET—Continued.

with black enamel; design, the "double joy;" character surrounded by a Grecian border. Pl. xv.

Height, 44 inches; width, 30 inches.

Depth, 24 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77008

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

A very skillful piece of joinery; remarkably good considering the inferior tools and lack of accessories in Korea. Used by children and sometimes by ladies as a receptacle for jewels.

LEOPARD SKIN, (Ho-rang-i-ka-juk). Used for covering officers' Sedan chairs and for other purposes.

Length, 52 inches; width, 24 inches

Seoul, Korea.

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

RED MATTRESS (Yo) and SQUARE MAT (Bang-suk). Stuffed with hair and covered with red woolen fabric embroidered in bright-colored silks. Edged with green satin and lined with blue satin.

Length of mattress, 6 feet 9 inches; width, 35 inches. Mat, 35 inches square.

Seoul, Korea.

130853

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

A present from the King of Korea to Dr. Allen. These two pieces are a set for a lady's drawing room, and correspond to our sofa and chair.

GREEN MATTRESS (Yo) and SQUARE MAT (Bang-suk). Stuffed with hair and covered with green woolen cloth, embroidered in bright colors. Bordered with changeable silk and lined with blue brocade. Very good workmanship.

Length of mattress, 5 feet 7 inches; width, 33 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130853

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

A present from the King. Such bright colors are generally used by ladies. All the materials are native except the woolen cloth. Made in northwest Korea.

PILLOW (Be-ga). White cotton cylinder stuffed with hair. Ends embroidered with swans and flowers in bright colors.

Length, 22 inches; diameter, 4½ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130852

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Small pillow for children. When in use it is covered with a slip of cotton in winter and linen in summer. The ends of pillows are usually of wood, inlaid, and constitute some of the best works of art among the Koreans. (See Pl. xxii.)

BLIND (Bal). Made of fine splints of bamboo strung together with silk thread and painted with black figures. It is the size of the Korean window, viz:

Length, 5 feet 7 inches; width, 4 feet 8 inches.

Chölla-do, Korea.

130887

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

The province of Chölla-do is noted for its skillful bamboo workers.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

KOREAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CABINET. Veneered with dark red Chinese wood; ornamental brass-work trimmings. It contains twenty-five drawers, most of which are inside the sliding doors. Lock fronts, niello work; design, the "double joy" character surrounded by a Grecian border. A superior piece of cabinet work. Height, 44 inches; width, 30 inches; depth, 24 inches. (Cat. No. 77008, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN CABINET.

WINDOW SHADE (Bal). Plain and colored slivers of bamboo joined closely at intervals with a warp of green cotton twine. Black bamboo rods at top, middle, and bottom. A straight line ornament is painted in the center and surrounded by a Grecian fret border.

Length, 4 feet 3 inches; width, 4 feet 8 inches.

Province of Chölla-do, Korea.

77021

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Very pretty; of superior workmanship. The very fine splints are secured by boiling the bamboo.

RUSH MAT (Jot-ja-ri). Striped green, purple, and red. Hemp warp; rush woof, forming fringe at side of mat. Made by hand on a weighted loom.

Length, 6 feet; width, 2 feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77010

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Used in summer for covering beds and floors. In Japan the standard mat is 6 by 3 feet.

SPITTOON (Ta-gu). Cylindrical cup of brass ware with a slanting cover having an orifice about 1 inch in diameter. Placed in the parlor or near the table at meal times.

Height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130843

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

LANTERN COVER (Dung-rong-ni). Made of red and blue silk; mouth has a gathering string.

Length, 46 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130864

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Probably used in a private house, though this kind of cover is generally used for the lanterns of high officers.

THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

RICE POT (Gob-dol-sot). Lenticular vessel of black soapstone, with lid. Pl. XVI, fig. 1 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 15 inches; height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130883

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Used also for general cooking. The Koreans like this kind of boiler, as those of iron are too common. Given by the King to Dr. Allen.

COOKING POT (Sin-syöl-lo). Soft, green, micaceous stone, blackened and polished on the outside. It consists of a lid, bowl, and furnace combined, and a detachable base or ash box. In the center of the bowl is a tubular furnace extending up through a hole in the lid, which fits closely around its rim. The furnace has round holes in the bottom and the ash-box has an opening for draft at the side. Food is placed in the bowl and coals are put into furnace. Such a vessel is commonly used for frying meat when several friends as-

COOKING POT—Continued.

semble and cook this portion of their food according to a Korean custom. Pl. xvi, fig. 2 (commencing at the left).

Diameter of bowl, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height of pot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

77054

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy. Exactly this form of pot is used by the Chinese for making a drink by infusion of various herbs, etc. This pot is used for soup, stew, etc. The more primitive Korean sin-syöl-lo is a shallow soapstone pot, with a wide, slanting rim. Soapstone vessels are more highly prized in Korea than pottery, and a gift often given by the King is a valuable stone cooking pot.

COOKING POT (Bung-gu-gi-gol). Circular, soapstone vessel shaped like a hat; the slanting rim merges into the shallow bowl. Pl. xvi, fig. 3 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151634

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

This pot fits upon the simple charcoal furnace. Meat, etc., are placed on the rim and the juice is collected in the bowl where vegetables are cooking.

CHOPSTICKS (Tjö-ka-rak) and SPOON (Son-ka-rak). White brass. Chopsticks square and heavy; spoon shallow; wide bowl.

Chopsticks, 8 inches long; spoon, 9 inches long.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77042

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Bowl, spoon, and chopsticks resemble those used in China in making offerings of incense. Used by the poor.

RICE BOWL (Sapal). Of white brass, with lid; turned or "spun."

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77037

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Resembles a Chinese incense bowl. The white metal used in making the alloy comes from China; the copper is Korean.

The following individual set of brass, collected by Dr. Allen, consists of seventeen dishes of eight different shapes and sizes. They form the dinner set used by a man in winter; the dishes having lids. Korean brassware is very good and neatly made by the process known as "spinning." At certain seasons of the year "brass markets" are held in Korea and great quantities of this ware find a ready sale. It is the custom to scour the dishes with stone dust and to wash them often in water.

BOWLS (Jong-ja). Brass, with lid. Set of three for condiment and sauces such as salt sauce, vinegar, and red pepper.

Diameter, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130903, 130904, 130905.

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

TEA BOWL (Da-jup). Brass; the largest bowl in the set.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130890

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

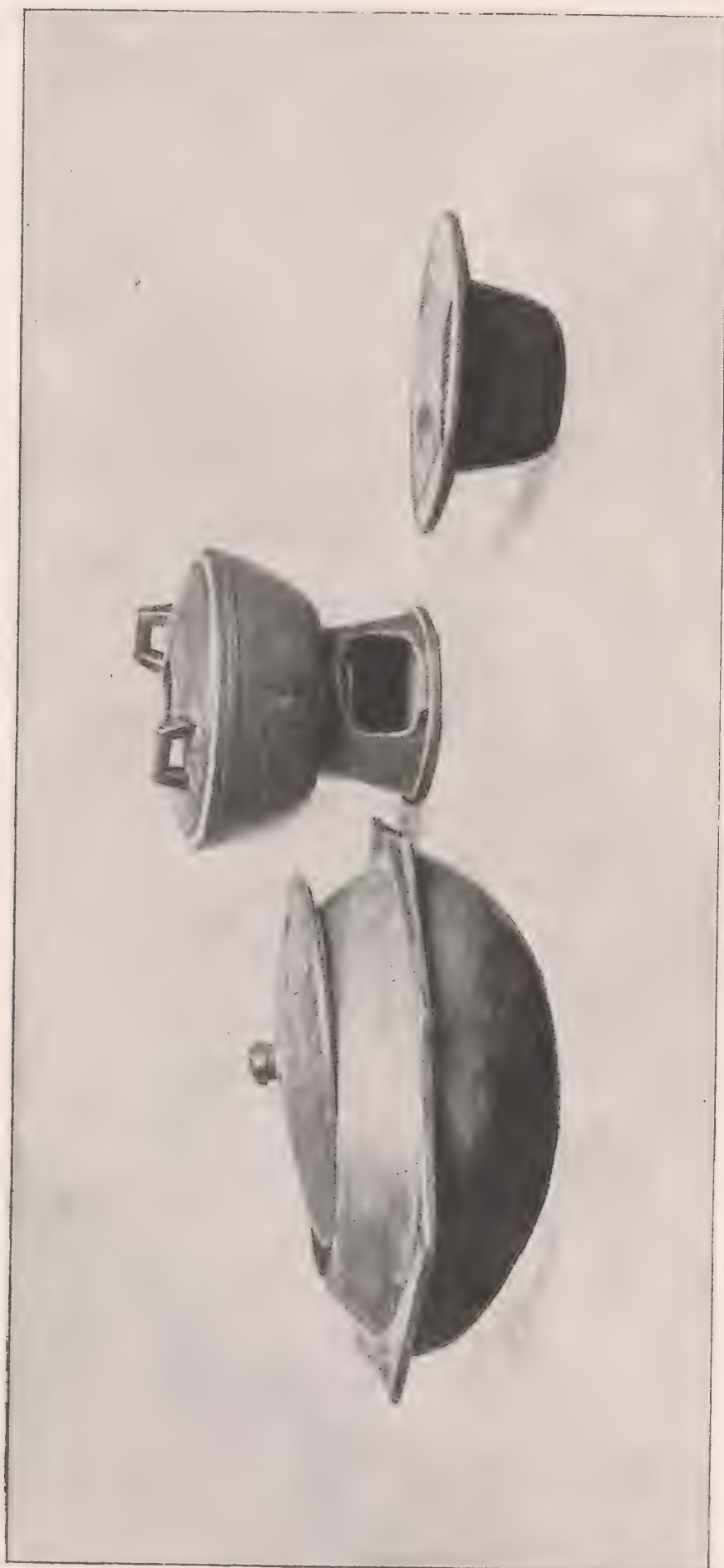
This bowl is for a drink made from parched rye, taken at every meal instead of tea and coffee, neither of which beverages do the Koreans drink.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

KOREAN STONE COOKING VESSELS.

(Commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. RICE POT. Lenticular vessel of black soapstone, with lid. For boiling rice and general cooking. Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 15 inches. (Cat. No. 130883, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 2. COOKING POT. Soft, green micaceous stone (soapstone) blackened and polished. Detachable base; bowl with central furnace; lid with lugs, tightly fitting around opening of furnace. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77054, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 3. COOKING POT. Circular soapstone vessel shaped like a hat; the slanting rim merges into the shallow bowl. Fits upon the charcoal furnace. Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 151634, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN STONE COOKING-VESSELS.

BOWLS (Jo-chi-bo). Brass; similar to the tea bowl. Used for stew.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130893, 130897

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Ja-ban-jup-si). Brass; with lid. For dry salt fish and meat.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130895

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SOUP BOWL (Tang-gi). Bell-shaped; brass; with lid. Smaller than the rice bowl.

Diameter, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height, 3 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130892

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Used by both sexes.

RICE BOWL (Ju-bal). Bell-shaped; brass; with lid. Used by men alone, the ladies' rice bowl being of a different shape.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130891

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Sang-sun-gu-i jup-si). Brass; with lid. For cooked fish.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130896

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

BOWL (Chim-cha-bo). Brass; cup-shaped, with lid. For pickles.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130902

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Korean pickles are not so salt as those eaten in the United States. They are a constant article of the Korean menu.

TRAY (Jang-ban). Circular; brass. Used by the servant at table.

Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130890

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Na-mool-jup-si). Brass; with lid. For all kinds of vegetables. Sometimes from one to three different kinds of vegetables are placed in the same dish.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130899

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Jut-jup-si). Brass; with lid. For salt meat or fish (not dry); sometimes for raw oysters.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130898

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Gu-i-jup-si). Brass; with lid. For beef or chicken, the regular dinner dish.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130901

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Gint-goo-i). Brass; with lid. For game or some rare meat.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130894

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER (Na-mool-jup-si). Brass; with lid. For some rare vegetable, either cooked or served as a salad.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130900

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

BOWL (Hab). Circular; brass; with lid. For holding cakes.

Diameter, 4 inches; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130906

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SAUCER FOR WINE CUP (Jan-ba-chim). Brass plate on which the wine cup is placed on the anniversary of the death of the ancestor.

Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

130903

Seoul, Korea.

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

BOWL (Ba-ri). Globular; brass; with lid.

Diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, 4 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130907

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Used by a little girl in winter for rice.

AXE (Dok-ki). Iron. Narrow, wedge-like blade. Curved poll with narrow face.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Fusan, Korea.

129495

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Generally used in timbering.

THE LAUNDRY.

SEAM IRON (In-to). Bar of iron terminating in a head, set into a wooden handle. Rude, chisel ornamentation on bar. Resembles a soldering iron. Pl. XVII, upper figure.

Length, $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77026

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Used to iron down seams of clothing or for creasing quilted work.

IRONING STICKS (Pang-mang-i). Hard wood sticks shaped like a baseball bat, used for ironing or mangling clothes. Pl. XVII, lower figure.

Length, $16\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, 1 inch.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77027

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Winter clothes are ripped apart for washing, boiled in wood-ash lye, beaten on stones in streams, starched with rice starch, dried, piled in heaps, and finally pounded over a wooden roller with clubs till the fiber takes on a remarkable gloss and pliability. The parts are sewed together and the seams ironed down with the seam iron.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII.

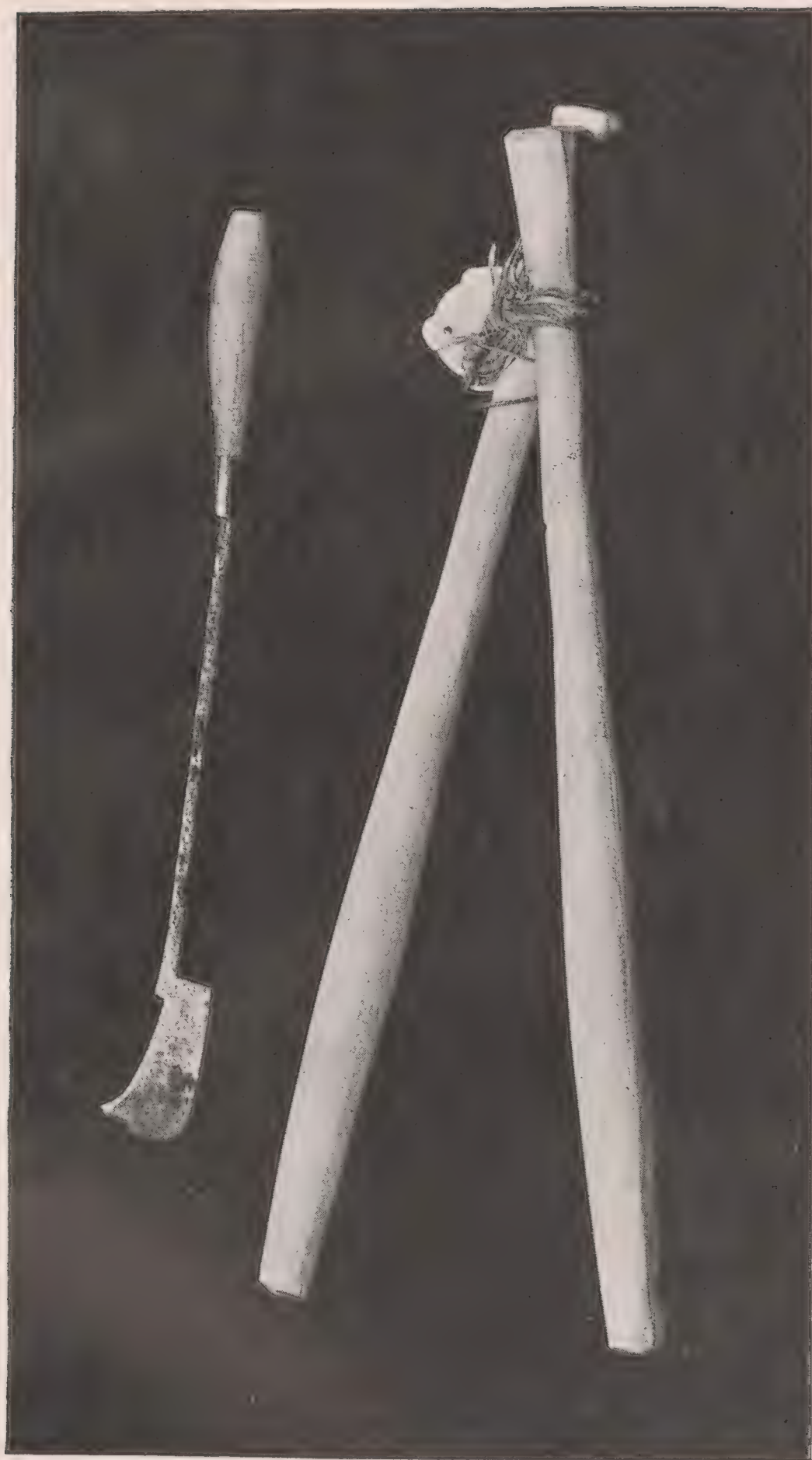
KOREAN DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

(Upper figure.)

Fig. 1. SEAM IRON. Bar of iron terminating in a shoe-shaped head, set into a wooden handle. Rude, chisel ornamentation on the bar. Resembles a soldering iron. Length, $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77026, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Lower figure.)

Fig. 2. IRONING AND MANGLING STICKS. Hard wood, in shape of base-ball bats; used for ironing or mangling clothes. Length, $16\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, 1 inch. (Cat. No. 77027, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

IMAGE OF AN ANIMAL (Soe-mal). Rudely made of iron.

Length, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151603

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Seems to represent a four-footed animal of no particular species. May be a rest for the iron.

BASKET (Cha-mong). Consists of two oblong portions, one slightly larger and used as a lid for the other. Made of wicker; covered with oiled paper. Used for holding laundry, etc.

Length, 23; width, 11; height, 9 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

COSTUME.**CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.**

The following articles of apparel constitute the best or holiday dress of a boy:

ROBE (Tou-rou-mak-i). For a young boy. Made of coarse red cotton, straight cut; blue tying strings.

Length, 26 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77072

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This robe is worn over the coat with banded sleeves.

WAIST (Pai-tja). Blue silk, lined with red linen; sleeveless. Fastened by a loop and knot.

Length, 13½ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77075

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by boys over the robe. A band of red brocaded silk across the back bears gilt characters which mean, "Have consideration for others; be just; be moderate in your desires," sentiments early taught Korean children.

OUTER GARMENT (Tyen-pok or Kwa-ja). Thin, blue, brocaded Chinese raw silk stuff, with tying strings of silk. Short slash on either side; long slash in back. Three small embroidered bags with tassels are sewed to the band across the shoulders. Worn in summer by boys.

Length, 26 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77077

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The Koreans say that there are three spirits who enter the world at the same time with a child to guard him during childhood. Hence the three bags are sewn to the waistband. They contain cotton, and sometimes a lock of the child's hair.

CHILD'S LEGGINS (Haing tjön). Red cotton, tied on above the socks.

Length, 10 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77074

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

TROUSERS (Patji). Pongee silk lined with white cotton. Tied at waist and ankles.

Waist, 21 inches; leg, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77076

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn on holidays by young boys.

JACKET (Sak-dong-tjo-ko-ri). Light green silk faced with blue; lined with coarse muslin. Sleeves, nine bright colored bands of ribbon. Collar, faced with fine grass cloth (mosi); tying strings, scarlet silk.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77111

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Holiday dresses of boys and girls are made with sleeves like this.

SOCKS (U-rin-a hi-po-syön). Two thicknesses of coarse muslin; heels projecting; toes sharp and curved upward; tying strings midway of back. Instep clocked in colored silks.

Length, 6 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77073

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by a small child. Made with regard to shape of the shoe and not of the foot.

HAIR RIBBON (Tang-keui). Purple grenadine folded to point at top and sewed part of the way down. Column of gilt characters.

Length, 14 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77078

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Tied to the hair plait. The characters mean, "Long life; riches be bequeathed." The seven dots in the circle represent the stars in the "dipper," and are a charm to insure the wearer many children.

ORNAMENTAL HOOD (Gool-ne). Skeleton hood of colored silk, embroidered with characters and decorated with beads, artificial pearls, etc.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77079

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by either sex. The characters mean "Long life, riches, health, and happiness." The black ribbon is removed when the child becomes able to speak.

CHILD'S SHOES (Got-tan-hya). Red leather with green and yellow leather foxings. Upper and sole joined together from the outside.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77081

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

CHILD'S SANDALS (Sag-jip-sin). Sole woven of hemp; sides of red, white, green, and yellow twisted paper strings.

Length, 6 inches.

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Generally worn by children in very poor families.

COTTON BAG (Sam-sung-ju-mu-ni). Yellowish cotton stuff lined with blue cloth; folded at mouth and supplied with a green silk string.

Length, 6 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77023

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn under the outer garment and used as a purse or pocket.

WOMEN'S COSTUMES.

QUILTED JACKET (Nou-pi-tjö-kou-ri). Orange silk faced with purple, lined with fine cotton cloth and quilted with thin layer of silk wool. Worn by women in the spring.

Length, 8 inches; waist, 15 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77107

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

SHORT JACKET (Tjök-sam). Fine grass cloth (mosi). Buttoned at the neck with knot and loop.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77108

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The lower class of women in Korea usually leave the breasts uncovered. This form of dress is said to have been devised to facilitate child nursing. (See Pl. VI.)

WAIST BAND (Ho-ri-theui). Wide band of white cotton; lined. Two tying strings.

Length, $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77103

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The girdle holds up the inner drawers and supports the strings of the other garments.

OUTER DRAWERS (Ko-tang-i). Muslin; gathered at waist.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77100

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Every Korean lady wears not less than four body garments.

OUTER DRAWERS (Tan-sok-köt). Coarse grass cloth (mosi) made from nettle fiber.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77101

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

INNER DRAWERS (Sok-sok-köt). Bleached cotton; divided skirt type, having a division in the hem cutting the garment into two very wide portions. Tying strings on the left side.

Waist, 32 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77102

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

DRESS SKIRT (Mo-si-teh'-ima). Azure linen stuff; eight breadths gathered at the waistband. Open like an apron; hem turned up and pasted. Tying strings, white.

Waist, 33 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77104

DRESS SKIRT—Continued.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Korean women tuck the folds of this skirt into the waistband while walking. The appearance of this garment has led Korean women to say that they dress like western women.

LONG COAT OR VEIL (Tjang-ot). Made of green, brocaded silk, lined with muslin. Collar and cuffs faced with white cotton. Two pairs of tying strings.

Length, 51 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77094

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This coat is trimmed by a fixed pattern and is invariably worn by women of the middle, and often of the lower class, while outside of the house. It is merely thrown over the head and conceals the face from strangers. There is a legend that a Korean King commanded women to wear blue soldiers' coats, so that on the approach of the enemy the men could seize these coats and at once become soldiers. After the King's death, the style of coat became fixed in the green, brocaded silk, tjang-ot.

UNDER STOCKINGS (Po-syön). Coarse cotton, doubled; sharp toes and projecting heels. They differ from men's socks in not being padded with cotton.

Length, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77106

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn under the thicker stockings.

FINGER RINGS (Ka-rak-tji). Of pewter. Worn in pairs on the ring finger by married and single women.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77109

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

HAIRPIN (Pin yö.) Of pewter, with a projection at one side of the head, like the Korean needle.

Length, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1888.

77046

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

SHORT HAIRPIN (Tong-köt). Of pewter, with a knob and short neck at the side of the head.

Length, 3 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77114

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This style of pin is worn by married men and women, though not an invariable custom with the men.

WOMEN'S SHOES (Un-hin). Uppers of blue cloth, lined with ass skin; bound with white leather; soles, rawhide. White leather scrolls ornament toe and heel. Neatly finished and ornamented. Pl. xx, fig. 1, lower line (commencing at the left).

Length, 8½ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77016

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by all ladies, except widows.

WINTER HOOD (Nam-pa-oui). Purple, brocaded silk, lined with scarlet felt and trimmed on edges with black fur. Open at top. Pl. XIX, fig. 1, middle line (commencing at the left).

Width, 15 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77080

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by women, young ladies, and children in winter. A similar hood is worn by men under the hat.

LADY'S HOOD (Nam-ba-we). Changeable, green silk, lined with woolen stuff. Trimmed around the lower edge with black fur. Red cord with fringed ends at the top.

Length, 14 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130856

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Worn by young ladies and children in winter to protect them from cold. Men sometimes wear a similar hat covered with black cloth. This style came into use a number of years ago.

MEN'S COSTUMES.

The following specimens are of summer clothing, differing from the winter garments in not being padded with raw cotton:

INNER JACKET (Tjök-sam). Of coarse cotton, with rolling collar and two pairs of tying strings. Sleeves large and square, with gussets in the armpits.

Length, 31½ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77110

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

TROUSERS (Pa-tji). White cotton, lined with coarser material. Very large. Held up by the girdle, over which the superfluous upper part of the garment falls.

Waist, 52 inches; length, 4½ feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77197

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

GIRDLE (Yotai). Green grosgrain ribbon folded over and fringed at both ends. Fastened around the waist above the hips to hold up the trousers.

Width, 2¾ inches; length, 60 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77095

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

GARTERS (Tai-nam). Narrow, green grosgrain ribbon; fringed. Tied around the bottom of the trousers.

Length, 24 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77092

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

STOCKINGS (Po-syön). White cotton; seam running through the toe and heel. Padded with raw cotton; the rigidity of the Korean shoe renders this necessary.

Length, 9¼ inches; height, 12 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77098

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

LEGGINGS (Haing-tjyön). White cotton; hems pasted down. Tying strings fastened around the calf, covering the junction of the trousers and stockings.

Length, 10 inches; width, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77096

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

OUTER ROBE (Syo-tjang-ot). Thin pongee silk. Has a straight slash on each side from the armpits down, dividing the garment into three nearly equal panels; hemmed. Collar, a long rolling yoke; flowing sleeves; strings tied in a bow on right side.

Length, 54 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77099

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by men in summer under the outer garment.

OUTER COAT (To-pou). Ample robe of mosi or grass cloth; gored skirt; flowing sleeves. Divided up the center of the back to just below the shoulder blades. This division is covered over by a free panel hanging from the neck and going over the shoulders. The robe is hemmed all around, the gored seams felled; where the goods would be subjected to strain these points are stitched and corded. Needlework, quite good.

Length, 56 inches; sleeves, 27 by 22 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77105

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

GIRDLE (Theui). Long, round cord of green silk, with tassels. It gathers in the to-pou or robe at the waist; the tassels hang down in front.

Length, 98 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77082

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

CUFFS (To-syou). Green silk, lined with coarse cotton; gored to make the upper end wider. Simply worn slipped over the wrists. Excellent needlework. Worn by men in cold weather.

Length, 11 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77083

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

MAN'S SHOES (Sin). Black felt, lined with white leather. The lower edge of the upper is flared out, the sole put on and sewed to the upper with wide stitches. Space between sole and insole filled with layers of cotton cloth, as in Chinese shoes; edge of sole coated with white size. Hobnails on heel. Pl. xx, fig. 1, middle line (commencing at the left).

Length, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77014

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The regular shoe worn by men of the upper class. It is very rigid, and necessitates the wearing of padded stockings.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

KOREAN MOURNING HEAD-DRESSES AND FARMERS' HAT.

(Upper line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. MOURNING CAP. Coarse hemp cloth; wedge-shaped; made like a grocers' paper bag, of a single piece of cloth. Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77089, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 2. MOURNING HAT. A plaited band of coarse hemp cloth; stiffened; lined with paper; bent into a peak. A narrow strip of cloth forms the head band; the ends of this strip hang free below the chin. Height, 13 inches. (Cat. No. 77085, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 3. MOURNER'S HAT. Woven of bleached split bamboo. The shape of the national hat. Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77064, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Middle line.)

Fig. 1. MOURNER'S HEAD RING. Two strands of rice straw, covered with unhackled hemp, twisted together to form a ring. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77088, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

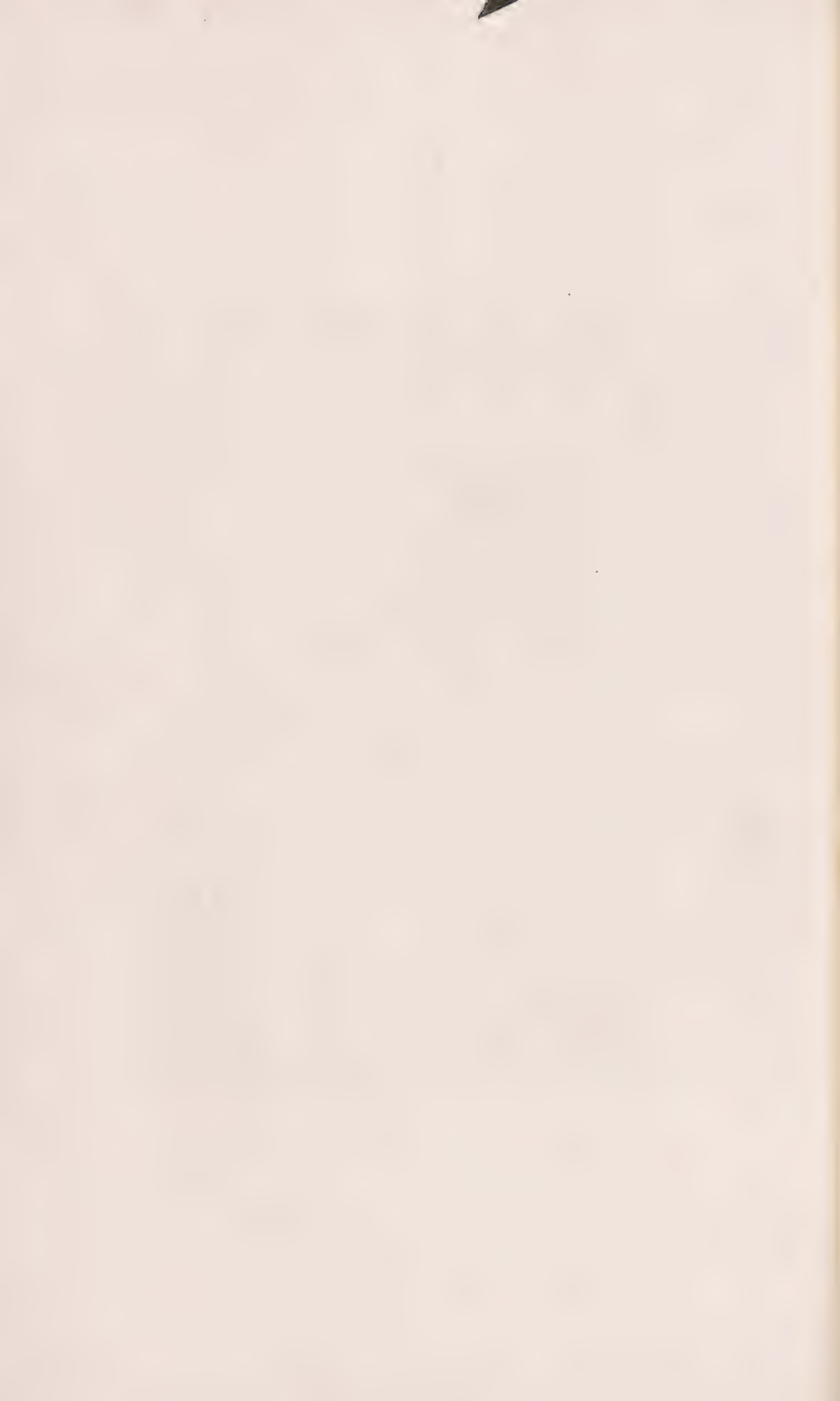
(Lower line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. MOURNER'S HAT. Neatly braided, of bamboo splints; edges scalloped and finished off with braiding. Rosette of bamboo at apex. A frame to fit over the head is fastened inside. Height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 25 inches. (Cat. No. 77066, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 2. FARMER'S HAT. Woven from split millet stalks, showing geometrical patterns made by contrast in color of the different sides of the straw. The weaving is finished at the apex without showing a break. Braced with hoops and ribs of bamboo. Outline hexagonal. Height, 16 inches; diameter, 30 inches. Area, 6 square feet. (Cat. No. 77065, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN MOURNING HEADDRESSES AND FARMER'S HAT.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX.

KOREAN HATS, SHOES, ETC.

(Upper line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. COURT HAT. High, terraced crown, made of stiff, lacquered paper and woven bamboo, covered with black sateen. On either side at the back are attached curved, oar-shaped, gauze wings, which project horizontally forwards. Height, 7 inches. (Cat. No. 77063, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 2. NATIONAL HAT. Made of fine silk, worn over a bamboo framework, stiffened with size. Small, cylindrical, truncated crown; broad brim; long tying strings. Superior handiwork. Height of crown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of brim, 18 inches. (Cat. No. 77060, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 3. CAPS. Wide circular band of black horsehair, neatly woven. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77115, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Middle line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. WINTER HOOD. Purple brocaded silk, lined and trimmed on edge with fur. Open at top. Width, 15 inches. (Cat. No. 77080, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 2. EXAMINATION CAP. Of one piece of coarse black cotton stuff, shaped like a grocer's paper bag. Height, 9 inches; diameter, 7 inches. (Cat. No. 77057, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 3. CAP. Black horsehair, woven in the shape of the court hat. Height, 7 inches. (Cat. No. 77056, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 4. CEREMONIAL HAT. Helmet-shaped; back, shield-shaped; woven of thin slivers of bamboo incrustated with gilt papier-mâché dragons, scrolls, etc. Front, black sateen, curving backwards and spaced by vertical gilt wires. Wooden pin runs through back portion of hat. Height, 10 inches. (Cat. No. 77062, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 5. SOLDIER'S HAT. Thick, black, stiffened felt, mixed with horsehair, which shows on the outside. Band, a red cord, with tassels, and tail buttons carved with the national symbol, attached. A long switch of horsehair dyed red is fastened in the crown by a swivel button. Height, 5 inches; diameter, 15 inches. (Cat. No. 77058, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

Fig. 6. CHAIR COOLIE'S HAT. Black stiffened felt; smooth surface. Shaped like the soldier's hat. Height, 4 inches; diameter, 15 inches. (Cat. No. 77061, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Lower line,)

Fig. 1. HEAD BAND. Skillfully woven of horsehair, with drawstrings and two tying strings. On the front is a piece of substance resembling amber, which prevents the hat from slipping down. Length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, 3 inches. (Cat. No. 77112, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN HATS, SHOES, ETC.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

KOREAN FOOT WEAR.

(Upper line.)

- Fig. 1. RAIN CLOGS. Boat-shaped; cut from blocks of light coarse-grained wood. Short supports raise the foot about 4 inches from the ground. Length, 11 inches. (Cat. No. 77015, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Middle line, commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. MAN'S SHOES. Black felt, lined with white leather. The lower edge of the upper is flared out, the sole put on and sewed to the upper with wide stitches. Sole, padded with layers of cotton cloth, as in Chinese shoes. Hobnails on heel. Length, 8 inches. (Cat. No. 77014, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

- Fig. 2. TRAVELER'S SANDALS. Sole, four wisps of straw woven together with cotton rags, fastening in the strand which forms the uppers. Length, 10 inches. (Cat. No. 77011, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

- Fig. 3. MOURNER'S SANDALS. Twisted rice straw; white paper wound around the heel yoke and drawing string. They differ from the common straw sandal by the paired arrangement of the straw cords which go over the sides of the foot. Length, 10 inches. (Cat. No. 77012, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

- Fig. 4. SANDALS. Rice straw; shape, between a shoe and a sandal; covering the sides of the foot and open above. Length, 10½ inches. (Cat. No. 77013, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

(Lower line, commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. WOMEN'S SHOES. Uppers of blue cloth, lined with ass skin; bound with white leather; soles, rawhide. White leather scrolls ornament toe and heel. Neatly finished and ornamented. Length, 8½ inches. (Cat. No. 77016, U. S. N. M. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

- Fig. 2. CHILD'S SHOES. Red leather, with green and yellow leather foxings. Upper and sole joined together from outside. Length, 6½ inches. (Cat. No. 77081, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN FOOT-WEAR.

HEAD BAND (Mang-kön). Skilfully woven of horsehair, with draw-string and two tying strings. On the front is a piece of a substance resembling amber, which prevents the hat from slipping down. Pl. XIX, fig. 1, lower line (commencing at the left).

Length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, 3 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77112

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn around the head to keep the loose hair in order. It may be the analogue of the fillet of bark or leaves worn by the ancient Japanese and Chinese for the same purpose, and now often worn by the Koreans. High officials wear a button of gold or jade on the head band.

MOURNER'S COSTUMES.

The mourning customs of Korea are regulated to the minutest detail by the Chinese Book of Rites, the Sa-ryei-pyellam, a compilation of the burdensome rules that should govern, coming of age, marriage, death and burial, and the worship of the dead. The two latter are very full. The portion of the book laying down the mortuary customs is translated in Ross' Korea.

The two years' mourning period required on the death of parents is governed in such a way that it amounts to hermit-like seclusion of the producing members of society. The mourner hides his face, and sits literally in "sackcloth and ashes," and his labor is a loss to the state for two years.

MOURNING CAP (Tou-ken). Hemp cloth; wedge-shaped; made somewhat like a grocer's paper bag of a single piece of coarse stuff. Pl. XVIII, fig. 1, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77089

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn on special mourning occasions.

MOURNING HAT (Koul-kön). Plaited band of coarse hemp cloth; stiffened; lined with paper. This band bent into a peak forms the crown. A narrow strip of cloth forms the head band; the ends of this strip hang free below the chin. Pl. XVIII, fig. 2, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, 13 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77085

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The outer of the three headdresses (77089, 77085, and 77088). Worn on special mourning occasions, such as the day of a death; after the decease of a parent; at the time of burial, and at the expiration of the first and second years after a death.

MOURNER'S HAT (Pyo-rang-i). Woven of bleached, split bamboo. Shape of the national hat. Pl. XVIII, fig. 3, upper line (commencing at the left).

Diameter, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77064

MOURNER'S HAT—Continued.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This hat has a special use in mourning, being worn by a son before the burial of a deceased parent; worn also by adopted sons in mourning for their real parents. Otherwise, it is used by chair coolies and government slaves. The members of the peddler guild fasten small pieces of raw cotton at intervals around the base of the crown.

MOURNER'S HEAD RING ('Tei-tou-ri). Two strands of rice straw covered with unhackled hemp twisted together to form a ring. Pl. XVIII, fig. 1, middle line (commencing at the left).

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77088

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn in mourning for some distant relative.

MOURNER'S HAT (Pang-gat). Well made of bamboo splints; edges scalloped and finished with braiding. Crowned at apex with rosette of bamboo. A frame to fit over the head is fastened inside and from it hang tying strings of twisted paper. Pl. XVIII, fig. 1, lower line (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 25 inches; height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77066

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This hat is designed to hide the face, as it is considered a grievous breach of etiquette to look into the face of the mourner. Taking advantage of this custom before Korea was opened to foreigners, missionaries disguised themselves as mourners and lived and taught there for a long time without detection.

MOURNER'S HEAD BAND (P'omang). Woven of hemp threads; white tying cords. Same shape as ordinary head band; no button in front.

Length, 23 inches; width, 2 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77091

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This band takes the place during mourning of the otherwise invariable *mang-kön* or head band.

OUTER MOURNING ROBE (Simeni). Hemp cloth, finer in quality than that of the inner robe. Sleeves wide; made in two pieces.

Length, 4 feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77084

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

MOURNING ROBE (Tjoung-tou). Inner robe of very coarse hemp cloth (sackcloth); back, a straight piece; two gores at each side extending from the armpits down; front, a straight piece and a gore. Sleeves, square; collar, rolling; two tying strings.

Length, 4 feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77083

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by men under the *simeni*.

Regular mourning costume made after a fixed ceremonial pattern and worn by a son for two years after the decease of a male parent.

GIRDLE (Sam-di). Rope of unhackled hemp, with loop and knot. The girdle passed around the body, the knot hitched through the loop and the end secured.

Length, 71 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77090

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The girdle is worn upon the occasion of the death of a father. After the death of his mother the Korean wears a strip of hemp cloth as a girdle instead.

MOURNING HAND SCREEN (Posön). Of two thicknesses of hemp cloth, fastened between two rods also covered with cloth. A thin strip connects the rods at the lower ends.

Width, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77087

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Carried by the mourner, held before the face while out of doors.

MOURNER'S LEGGINS (Be-haing-tyen). Brown hemp cloth; hemmed.

Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77086

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

MOURNER'S SANDALS (Öm-jip-séki). Twisted rice straw; white paper wound around the heel yoke and drawing string. They differ from common sandals by the paired arrangement of the straw cords which go over sides of the foot. Pl. xx, fig. 3, middle line (commencing at the left).

Length, 10 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77012

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

ACCESSORIES OF DRESS. HATS, SHOES, ETC.

COURT HAT (Samo). High, terraced crown, made of stiff lacquered paper and woven bamboo covered with black satteen. It fits tightly over the forehead and on either side at the back are attached curved oar-shaped gauze wings, which project horizontally forward. Pl. XIX, fig. 1, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77063

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by men of the upper and middle class at the marriage ceremony. The wings of the King's *samo* are vertical. Grades of rank are marked by thickness of the wings: being two-ply instead of single in higher grades. Compare the Japanese official hat. Civil officers wear this hat at an audience, on New Year's day, on the King's birthday, or on a formal visit of congratulation. The rings at the side are for attaching flowers at a particular banquet given by the royal family.

NATIONAL HAT (Kat). Made of fine silk over a bamboo framework; stiffened with size. Small, cylindrical, truncated crown; broad brim; long tying strings. Superior handiwork. Pl. XIX, fig. 2, upper line (commencing at the left).

NATIONAL HAT—Continued.

Diameter of brim, 18 inches; height of crown, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77060

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by all classes in Korea, indoors and out. It does not fit over the head, but is placed on the crown and held in position by the tying strings.

CAP (Kön). Wide, circular band of black horsehair. Pl. XIX, fig. 3, upper line (commencing at the left).

Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77115

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by those of the literary class who have not as yet passed examinations or held office; also allowed to any one who passes the second grade in merit at the literary or military examinations before holding office. The lower class of merchants and laborers, unless after such examinations, can not wear it.

EXAMINATION CAP (Yu-kön). Of one piece of coarse, black, cotton stuff, shaped like a grocer's paper bag. Pl. XIX, fig. 2, middle line (commencing at the left).

Height, 9 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77057

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by students only at the literary examinations, which are held yearly for the preliminary grade. This style of cap is reputed to be made in the shape of the mountain near which Confucius was born. It was introduced from China several centuries ago, probably during the Ming dynasty.

CAP (T'ang-kön). Black horsehair woven in the shape of the court hat. Weaving barred; that is, the weaving is so disposed as to leave oblong reticulations. Pl. XIX, fig. 3, middle line (commencing at the left).

Height, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77056

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by all officers in government service and by those who have passed the first grade in the literary and military examinations. It is worn when at home or indoors by all officers, a few of the lower grades of attendants at the "yamouns" or official houses, such as upper policemen, being alone excepted.

CEREMONIAL HAT (Keum-kön). Helmet-shaped. Back, shield-shaped; woven of thin slivers of bamboo incrustated with gilt papier-mâché dragons, scrolls, etc. Front, black satteen, curving backward and spaced by vertical gilded wires. The front band has a decorated panel. Head rim adjustable; tied with blue silk cords. A large wooden pin, with cord and tassel, is thrust through the sides of the back portion of the hat. Pl. XIX, fig. 4, middle line (commencing at the left).

Height, 10 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77062

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn upon the occasion of the King's offering sacrifices, by those who assist him in the ceremony. A similar hat, not gilded, is worn by those officiating at the semi-annual sacrifices to Confucius. These are offered throughout Korea in all districts governed by magistrates.

CEREMONIAL HAT (Keun-kön). Helmet-shaped, framed of bamboo, silk, and paper. Covered with black silk. Rim and shield-shaped back incrustation of paper. Design, the dragon; gilded. Open at each side of the crown, which curves backward and is spaced with five gilt wires. A wooden pin is thrust through the back of hat and ornamented with blue silk cord.

Height, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

151637

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

With this hat is worn a red-silk gown partially embroidered. All officers, civil or military, above the ninth rank (or chief clerk of any office in the United States) don this style of dress on the 1st of January, when there is an audience with the King. It is also worn at times of thanksgiving or congratulation of the royal family. (See No. 77062).

SOLDIERS' HAT (Pang-ko-tji). Thick, black, stiffened felt, mixed with horsehair, which shows as a mat on the outside. Resembles a sombrero. Band, a red cord with tassels and two carved talc buttons attached. A long switch of horsehair dyed red is fastened in the crown by a swivel button. Pl. XIX, fig. 5, middle line (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 15 inches; height, 5 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77058

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The hat is heavy and resembles the Japanese pot helmet (kabuto); probably it is made thick for defense. The plume (syang-mo) is the distinctive badge of soldiers. Koreans say that this ornament and the sleeves of the cavalry soldiers are dyed red in order to accustom the horses to the sight of blood. Some of the troops still wear these hats.

CHAIR COOLIES' HAT (Pong-ko-tji). Black, stiffened felt; smooth surface. Shaped like the soldiers' hat. Pl. XIX, fig. 6, middle line (commencing at the left).

Height, 4 inches; diameter, 15 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77061

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by chair coolies, hostlers, and road runners who accompany noblemen when on a journey.

HAT IN BOX (Bung-gu-gi). Woven by hand of bamboo splits, horsehair, and silk thread. The hat boxes are made from splints of bamboo covered with oiled paper.

Height, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151628

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Made after the European style at the time when the Progressive Party attempted to introduce European dress and manners. It was the custom of the King to present these hats to foreigners for criticism.

BEADS WORN ON HAT (Gum-ga-kat-gun). Imitation amber beads and bugles strung on a cord alternately.

Length, 66 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130868

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Worn for ornament by officers; suspended from one side of the hat.

FARMERS' HAT (Kat-si). Woven of split stalks of millet, showing geometrical patterns made by the different sides of the straw. The weaving is closed at the apex of the hat without showing a break. Braced inside with hoops of bamboo and ribs running from the apex to points on the edge. In the top is a frame to fit around the head. Outline, hexagonal. Pl. XVIII, fig. 2, lower line (commencing at the left).

Height, 16 inches; diameter, 30 inches; area, 6 square feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77065

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

HAT COVER (Kanno). Polygonal cone of oiled paper; folding. String of twisted white paper crossed under the chin and held in the hand.

Length, 13 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77019

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This cover is sometimes worn over a light frame of bamboo sticks which serve as a support instead of the hat. When not in use the cover is folded up like a fan and put in the sleeve. This is an interesting form of the umbrella.

RAIN COAT (You-sam). Oiled paper; simply made; large sleeves. The sesamum oil is applied after the coat is made.

Length, 4 feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77017

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Straw rain coats like those used in China and Japan are also used in Korea. Worn by men of the serving class.

RAIN CLOGS (Namack-sin). Boat-shaped clogs, cut out of blocks of light, coarse-grained wood. Short supports raise the foot about 4 inches from the ground. Pl. XX, fig. 1, upper line (commencing at the left).

Length, 11 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77015

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn on muddy ground by poor people. Compare the Japanese rain clogs.

SWEAT SHIELD (Dung-dung-gu-ri). Bamboo openwork device, worn by men under the clothes to prevent their becoming damp. Consists of three panels, the larger going over the chest and the smaller over the shoulders. Folding; very good workmanship.

Length, 16 inches; width, 13 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77028

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

CUFFS (Dung-to-su). Openwork cuffs of bamboo coils wound with rattan. Worn by men to prevent sleeves at wrist becoming damp from perspiration.

Length, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77029

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

TRAVELERS' SANDALS (Chip-seki). Sole, four wisps of rice straw, woven together with cotton rags, fastening in the strands which form the uppers. These strands cover only the sides of the foot in the front portion. The heel turns sharply up, bearing a yoke which fits over the back of the heel. Gathering string of grass. Worn by farmers. Pl. xx, fig. 2, middle line (commencing at the left).

Length, 10 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77011

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

SANDALS (Sang-jip-sin). Rice straw; shape, somewhat between a shoe and sandal; covering the sides of the foot and open above. Pl. xx, fig. 4, middle line (commencing at the left).

Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77013

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Worn by farmers, laborers, etc. These sandals do not wear long, so it is customary to carry several pairs for a long journey afoot. They cost only a few mills a pair.

TOILET ARTICLES AND ACCESSORIES.

TWEEZERS (Tjök-tjip-kei). Brass strip; rudely bent.

Length, 2 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77051

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Carried in the chon-möni or toilet bag.

POCKET MIRROR (Kyol). Silvered glass set in a wooden frame, with a pivoted lid. Frame, stained red.

Size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77049

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

One of the toilet articles usually carried by every Korean man and boy.

COMB CLEANER. Thin strip of horn, pointed, and with a shield-shaped head.

Length, 4 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77115

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The point is used to clean the comb and the head to apply paint to the face by Korean ladies.

HAIR-ARRANGER. Thin strip of horn with rounded ends, bent slightly in the middle. Used to push back stray locks under the head band.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77048

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

COARSE COMB (Ör-öm-pit). Hard wood; made by hand.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77044

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

FINE COMB (Tehom-pit). Double; made of thin slivers of bamboo fastened between cleats of the same material.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, 2 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77045

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

All classes give great attention to the care of the hair. Every man and boy carries a comb in the small bag hung at the waist.

COMB (Chom-pit). Fine teeth of bamboo held in series by cleats of bamboo.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130858

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

COMB BOX (Bid-jub). Oblong wooden box with lid and drawer; covered with a geometric veneer of different-colored pieces of bamboo.

Dimensions, $5\frac{5}{8}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151615

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Used by men to hold combs and a sheet of oiled paper, on which are collected combings, which are carefully burned once a year.

HAIR PIN (Ok-jam). Green jade. The head of the pin is elegantly carved in openwork with leaves and flowers.

Length, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130875

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

The jade is imported from China and worked in Korea. These small pins are generally worn by elderly ladies.

EAR SPOON CASE (Chu-e-jib). Hexagonal tube of precious white jade, the sides finely fretted with floriated designs. Generally carried by ladies.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130872

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

EAR SPOON CASE (Chu-e-jib). Hexagonal tube of precious white jade; the sides in fretwork carving, like No. 130872. Suspended by silk cord.

Length, $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130873

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Receptacle for ear spoons and toothpicks.

HAIR ORNAMENT (Mang-ja-sug-ung-hwang). Oblong bead, flattened on one side. Made of realgar or red sulphide of arsenic.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

128122

Presented by C. G. Talcott, U. S. Navy.

Worn by ladies, with the exception of widows and those in mourning. Good quality; valued for its color and electrical properties, in which it resembles amber.

HAIR ORNAMENT (Da-chu-su-quang). Date-shaped head of clay, painted red in imitation of realgar.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; width, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

77050

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The specimen is attached to a strip of black silk designed to be twisted with the queue, which boys are compelled to wear until 15 years old.

ORNAMENTAL KNIFE (Jang-dō). No blade. Handle of amber with silver-gilt fittings. Suspended by a silk cord with tassel.

Length, 5 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130870

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Worn by ladies as an ornament.

ORNAMENTAL KNIFE (Jang-do). No blade. Handle of white jade; fittings of silver gilt.

Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130869

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Worn by men as an ornament.

KNIFE AND CHOPSTICKS (Jang-do). Square handle and sheath of dark-brown hard wood (san-u-ja). Iron blade; German silver fittings.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Tong-na, Korea.

151609

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

PENKNIFE. One blade of soft iron; wooden handle; brass end clips engraved with dragon's head; no spring; the nail depression is in the curving end of the blade.

Length, open, 6 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77043

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Korean cutlers do not make their wares on a fixed pattern in any numbers; that is, they will not take an order for 1 dozen knives made after a certain style.

POCKET KNIFE AND TWEEZERS (Ju-mu-ni-pal-qua-jok-juk-ga). Two blades; iron and brass; horn handle; brass spring. The tweezers slip over the outside of the handle.

Length, closed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151611

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

SCENT BAG (Hiang-nang). Red satin embroidered with flowers, etc., and lined with blue satin. Mouth drawn up with a silken string.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130865

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Used by young men for holding spices or medicine. Made by the court ladies for distribution by the King and Queen to their relatives.

SMALL SCENT BAG (Ha-rang). Yellow satin, embroidered in bright colors. Mouth drawn together with a silk cord.

Diameter, 2 inches.

Seoul, Korea,

130866

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Given to the children of the royal families on New Year's day. Made by the ladies in the palace.

BELT CLASP (Di-don). Precious white jade; oblong; fine perforated carving of the dragon.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130874

Used by officers in uniform to fasten a bunch of silk covering an ivory tablet, on which are engraved their name, rank, etc.

FOLDING FAN (Sun-ja). Bamboo sticks covered with paper; not decorated. The outside sticks are strengthened by a piece of hard wood set in at the rivet end.

Length, 10 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77020

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Korean fans are noted for their strength and durability.

FAN (Tei-eul-sën). Rigid fan of bamboo splints covered with varnished oiled paper, set into a black lacquered handle. Decorated with the Korean national symbol (a pair of red and black, comma-shaped spirals coiled together in a circle) emblematic of the positive and negative essences of Chinese philosophy.

Length, 13 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77021

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Carried by the better class of Korean women.

FANS (Bu-cha). Paper on bamboo; folding. Lacquered sticks burnt in figures. Paper oiled to render it more durable.

Length, from 10 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130850

Collected by D. H. N. Allen.

Folding fans are generally carried by men. The smaller fans are for carrying in the pocket or sleeve, but the large fans are used by servants to fan their masters. The large fans are not made for trade, but are the annual tribute from the southern provinces and are distributed by the King to the high officers in Seoul.

LADIES' FAN (Mi-sun). Rigid fans covered with oiled paper; round and other shapes, with black lacquer handle.

Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Chölla-do, Korea.

130849

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

WOMAN'S MAT. Sheet of red oiled paper, stamped with white figures, folded into a square form.

Seoul, Korea.

153612

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The purpose of this mat is to catch the hair and bits of nail, which are carefully collected and burned once a year in accordance with a widespread custom.

PIPE BOWL AND MOUTHPIECE. Of white metal; stem, straight piece of bamboo about a yard long, cleared of divisions by a long iron drill.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77041

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Koreans are reported to be inveterate smokers. "A little pouch is even hung to the girdle of children, significant of their future proficiency in smoking," writes the author of Chosön. Mr. Rockhill has found them reckoning time by pipes of tobacco. The pipe is much larger than that of the Japanese.

PIPE BOWL AND MOUTHPIECE. Of brass; large bowl.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77040

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

TOBACCO BOX (Tam-pai-ho-rap). Oblong, rectangular box of precious serpentine of dark-green color, with yellow mottlings; lid and box highly polished. Two compartments for holding different kinds of tobacco. Pl. XXI, fig. 1 (commencing at the left).

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130846

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

TOBACCO BOX (Tam-pai-ho-rap). Oblong rectangular box finely wrought from green serpentine. With cover. Highly polished. Pl. XXI, fig. 2 (commencing at the left).

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Dan chun City, Korea.

130845

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

INLAID TOBACCO BOX (Tam-pai-ho-rap). Rectangular iron box inlaid with silver; sliding lid; bolt for fastening; staple through which a strap passes for carrying. The method of inlaying pursued is to hack the surface of the iron, lay on the wire design and fasten with pressure and hammering. The wide inlays are engraved. Pl. xxi, fig. 3 (commencing at the left).

Size, $4 \times 2\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77038

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Design on the lid is Sang-hi, "Long life and happiness" character; on end mythological design of stork and tortoise; on sides deer browsing on leaves; the dead spaces matted with stars and four-petaled flowers; borders of Grecian and other designs. The Korean silver inlaying is excellent and well-known art work.

TOBACCO BOX (Tam-pai-ho-rap). Circular box with lid; made of a soft reddish soap stone called hua-ban-suk. Turned on a reciprocating lathe and polished with stone dust, a rough equisetaceous plant (sok-sa), and oil. Pl. XXI, fig. 4 (commencing at the left).

Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{5}$ inches.

Fusan, Korea, 1884.

151617

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

TOBACCO BOX. Iron inlaid with copper filature. Circular, with lid. The iron is first made rough by filing or hacking and the wire design laid on and hammered down and the whole burnished and polished. Very fine work. Designs, plum bloom, bamboo, pine, chrysanthemum, birds, and insects. The lid bears "Good luck" character. Pl. XXI, fig. 5 (commencing at the left).

Height, 3 inches; diameter, 4 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77039

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The subjects of design have their significance in the folk-lore of Korea as in Japan.

TOBACCO BOX (Tam-pai-ho-rap). Circular iron box with lid. Inlaid with silver filatures and lacquered in the interspaces. Side ornamented with archaic Chinese characters; reserve spaces filled with a mat fret design. Happiness character on the lid. Pl. XXI, fig. 6 (commencing at the left).

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter, 4 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

15161

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

PIPE (Dam-be-ta). Bowl and mouthpiece of an alloy like German silver, decorated with niello work. Stem etched and lacquered.

Fusan, Korea.

130847

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

TOBACCO (Tam-pe). Dark-yellowish color; cut quite fine. Not very strong.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

151639

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

This specimen is called *sucho* and is not of good quality. Korean tobacco is said to be suitable for the European market.

SNUFF BOTTLE (Bee-yun-tong). Small flat bottle with neck; made of smoky agate.

Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130871

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Seldom made use of by Koreans. This specimen is from China. Carried in the pocket.

THE PICTORIAL, PLASTIC, AND DECORATIVE ARTS.

METAL WORK.

CAST BRONZE IMAGE (ANCIENT) (In hiung). Rudely modeled. Represents a warrior in scale armor with sword in hand.

Height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Torai, southern Korea.

151606

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

KOREAN TOBACCO BOXES.

(Commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. TOBACCO BOX. Oblong, rectangular box, of dark green serpentine with yellow mottlings; lid and box highly polished. Two compartments for holding different kinds of tobacco. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130846, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen)
- Fig. 2. TOBACCO BOX. Oblong, rectangular box, finely wrought from green serpentine, highly polished, with cover. Length, 6 inches; width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130845, U. S. N. M. Da Chun City, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 3. TOBACCO BOX. Rectangular iron box inlaid with silver; sliding lid; bolt for fastening; brass staple, through which a strap is passed in carrying. Designs on the sides: the stork, tortoise and deer, emblems of longevity. On lid, the Sang-hi "Long-life and happiness" character. Size, 4 by $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77138, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 4. TOBACCO BOX. Circular box, with lid; made of a soft reddish soapstone called hua-ban-sök. Turned on a reciprocating lathe and polished with stone dust, a rough equisetaceous plant (sok-sa), and oil. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 151617, U. S. N. M. Fusan, Korea. Collected by P. L. Jouy.)
- Fig. 5. TOBACCO BOX. Circular iron box, with lid; inlaid with copper filatures. Designs: plum bloom, bamboo, pine, chrysanthemum, birds, and insects. The lid bears the "Good-luck" character. Height, 3 inches; diameter, 4 inches. (Cat. No. 77039, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 6. TOBACCO BOX. Circular iron box, with lid; inlaid with silver filatures and lacquered in the interspaces. Side ornamented with archaic Chinese characters; reserve spaces filled with a mat in fret design. "Happiness" character on lid. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 151614, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN TOBACCO BOXES.

BRONZE IMAGE (ANCIENT) (In hiung). Figure of a warrior; arms missing, but from the position of the stumps he seems to be drawing a bow.

Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Torai, Korea, 1883.

151605

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Probably used as an ornament on some building (temple) or on armor.

COVER OF FIRE BOX (Hwa-ru-dug-ke). Brass; circular; perforated design of lotus flowers, etc.; chased and repousséed.

Diameter, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Korea.

151613

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

From a temple vessel, probably a hand-warmer.

DONKEY BELL (Bang-wool). Globular cast brass; raised ornamentation.

Diameter, 2 inches.

Fusan, Korea.

151604

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

WIND BELL (Pung-kiung). Brass; cruciform clapper with globular ends. A chain hangs down from the clapper bearing a sheet brass fish, which rings the bell when swayed in the wind.

Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151516

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Hung in the eaves of houses and temples. The Japanese have a similar custom.

INLAYING, EMBROIDERY, ETC.

PILLOW END (Be-ga-mo). Disk of wood painted. Design, two tigers and pine tree. Coated with a transparent layer of gelatinous substance resembling horn. Pl. XXII, fig. 1 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 6 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77035

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The Korean pillow is a cylindrical case stuffed with hair or rice straw. It has ornamented ends.

PILLOW END (Be-ga-mo). Circular piece of wood, lacquered; incrustated with haliolis shell. Figures represent a tiger under a pine tree; along the border is a band of arabesque. Pl. XXII, fig. 2 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Tong-young City, Korea.

130851

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This is not part of a regular pillow, but for the kind used as an arm rest.

PILLOW END (Ja-ga-be-ga-mo). Disk of wood fastened in the end of the cylindrical pillowcase; inlaid in black lacquer with haliolis shell. Subject, the great dragon rising from the sea into the sky in the spring season. Pl. XXII, fig. 3 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77032.

SM 91, PT 2—30

PILLOW END—Continued.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The riong, or dragon, is one of the four mythologic beasts. In pure art the whole body of the dragon is not shown, but partly shrouded in clouds.

PILLOW END (Ja-ga-be-ga-mo). Circular disk of wood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Design, the Chinese "good luck" character. Pl. XXII, fig. 4 (commencing at the left).

Diameter, 7 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77033

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

PILLOW END (Be-ga-mo). Embroidered in colored silk. Design, the Chinese tai-ki, three comma-shaped objects coiled in a circle. Around this is grouped the eight geomantic signs. Pl. XXII, fig 5, (commencing at the left).

Seoul, Korea.

77034

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The colors are related to the meaning of the symbol.

EMBROIDERED SCREEN (Su-biung). Folding screen with ten leaves embroidered in flowers, butterflies, etc., on a white satin ground. Along the border of the oblong surfaces are strips of brocaded silk.

Seoul, Korea.

130855

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Generally found in ladies' apartments. This specimen was made in northwest Korea.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.

SCROLL PICTURE (Yong-gu-rim). In colors; represents the dragon rampant in the clouds, with its mysterious ball (yu-u-ju).

Length, 47 inches; width, 28 inches.

Interior of southern Korea.

151596

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

The ball before the dragon is believed to possess mystic qualities; by it the dragon causes wind to blow, rain to fall, and other miracles. Ignorant people to bring good fortune hang a picture of the dragon in their sleeping rooms. The figure of the dragon is popularly used in paintings and carvings, not only because of the old belief in the fabulous stories, but because the long body with four short legs is convenient to make many curves like arabesques and to fill a narrow space in decoration.

SCROLL PICTURE (Gu-rim.) "Spring in Korea;" in water colors. The favorite plum trees in bloom, willows with expanding leaves, etc., are well painted, and the whole effect is pleasing.

Length, 6 feet 7 inches; width, 3 feet.

Seoul, Korea.

151598

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Painted by Jo Jung Muk, an artist in government service who is noted for his water-color portraits.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXII.

KOREAN INLAID AND EMBROIDERED PILLOW ENDS.

(Commencing at the left.)

- Fig. 1. PILLOW END. Disk of wood, painted. Design, two tigers and a pine tree. Surface, coated with a transparent layer of a gelatinous substance resembling horn. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 77035, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 2. PILLOW END. Disk of wood, lacquered; incrustated with haliotis shell. Design, tiger under a pine tree; along the border is a band of arabesques in shell. Diameter, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130851, U. S. N. M. Tong-young City, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 3. PILLOW END. Disk of wood incrustated in black lacquer with iridescent haliotis shell. Subject, the great dragon rising from the sea into the sky in the spring season. Diameter, 8 inches. (Cat. No. 77032, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 4. PILLOW END. Disk of wood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Design, the Chinese "Good Luck" character. Diameter, 7 inches. (Cat. No. 77033, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 5. PILLOW END. Embroidered in colored silks. Design, the Chinese tai-ki, three comma-shaped objects coiled in a circle. Around this are grouped the eight geomantic signs (Pal-qua). Diameter, 8 inches. (Cat. No. 77034, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN INLAID AND EMBROIDERED PILLOW ENDS.

BOOK OF WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS (Hwa-chup). Painted in water color on silk. The eight sketches of birds and animals are painted by one artist and alternated with three kinds of hieroglyphics written by different men. The work is excellent and full of feeling.

Length, 18 inches; width, 11½ inches.

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Painted about 1790, by Huin-ja or "Ye Chok," one of the popular artists of that time, who lived at Sing Chow. Drawn in Seoul while on a visit to the Kim family.

SCROLL PICTURE. Water color of a tiger (Jok-ja, under a pine-tree. Iron rings for suspension.

Length, 47½ inches; width, 28 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151597

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

PORCELAIN SCREEN. Photograph of a fine painted screen from the royal palace.

Seoul, Korea.

129558

Collected by Gustavus Goward.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Man in ordinary dress and hat worn at home. 1.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Closed sedan with sliding windows, carried by four men. Used by the high officers and their wives. Compare the Japanese Kago. 2.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Officer in armor with sword in hand. 3.

The armor worn by officers is made of small plates of leather and iron joined together. It is covered with red woolen cloth ornamented with figures made of copper or silver gilt and bordered with fur and lined with thick blue silk. Officers are allowed to use the royal color.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Officer in full dress uniform. 4.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Man riding, servant leading the horse. 5.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Prime minister seated on a sedan carried by four men. The sedan and large fan are lawfully allowed only to the prime minister. 6.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Buddhist priest with hat of straw in the act of bowing. 7.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Officer's servant dressed in black coat and hat and white belt, carrying his master's official dress and tobacco box. 8.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Palace servant wearing brown coat and blue sash; sword on back. 9.

This servant is selected from the class of respectable citizens and trained as a regular soldier. There are five hundred such servants in the palace at Seoul.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Lady in ordinary dress. The small ornament on the top of the head and the purple vest are never worn together. 10.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Boy in house dress: the queue shows that he is unmarried. 11.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Lady in house dress consisting of a yellow coat and red skirt; these colors are only worn by unmarried women. 12.

The hair ornament is always adorned with jewels except in mourning. It is prohibited to widows.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Lady in street costume, wearing the prescribed green veil. 13.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Lady in house dress. 14.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Prime minister in pink robe, seated on a sedan. The fan and sedan show the rank. Pink is used by all officers of the upper house, either civil or military. 15.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Servant of the tribunal or chamber court. 16.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING (Gu-rim). Civil officer of the second rank, denoted by golden belt; seated on a sedan of lacquered wood having one wheel. The seat is about 5 feet from the ground and the sedan is propelled and supported by 5 men. 17.

Size, 14 by 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The monocycle usually travels faster than the Korean horse. Officers in this high sedan usually have twenty followers.

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

The preceding series (Nos. 1-17) is from Seoul, Korea. 131315 (17)

BOOK OF WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS (Hwa-chup). Bound in folio of the native paper, with back of blue cloth. Contains thirty-seven stiffly drawn figures of sages and spiritual beings, illustrating the mythological stories of Korea.

Seoul, Korea.

130880

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

SCROLL PICTURE OF A KOREAN LADY. Painted in water color. This picture gives an idea of the mode of wearing the hair and the house costume of the Korean ladies.

Size, 24 by 48 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77071

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The pictures used in the decoration of the inner or living rooms of the common people are gaudily colored and stiffly drawn. The subjects of Korean common pictorial art are flowers, fruits, animals, etc., in contrast with the dramatic and blood-curdling common prints of the Japanese.

PICTURE. Colored. Storks, deer eating "immortal grass," and turtles in the sea. Poetical illustration. 1.

Used for household decoration by the lower-class Koreans. This picture illustrates the "Ten long lives," or those things in nature existing longer than human beings. They are the sun, moon, mountain, water, turtle, deer, swan, pine, bamboo, and a plant called bu-sut.

PICTURE. Flowers, colored. The rose, chrysanthemum, *hibiscus mutabilis*, peony, convolvulus, grapes; an aquarium with fish, two vases decorated with geomantic (national) symbols, placed on table and floor, are shown. 2.

Usually seen in living rooms of the common people.

PICTURE. Colored. Subject, the male and female phoenix with young near their nest in the black rock under the odong or paulownia tree. Sunrise. 3.

In Korean folklore these birds, called "Pong and Hoang," are said to bring forth their young like animals and only on the birth of a sage is a phoenix born. The nest must be in a hole in the rock under the shade of a paulownia tree.

PICTURE. Golden pheasants, mowtan peony, plum tree, waterfall, and pair of little birds. 4.

House decorations of the common people.

PICTURE. Vase decorated with wave pattern; filled with flowers of the hibiscus, hul-su or snapdragon, pomegranates, and apricots. On the ground, oranges and bunches of immortal grass. 5.

Picture such as is found in living rooms of the common people. Hung upon the door.

PICTURE. Represents a cock. One of the four watchful animals. 6.

One of the four pictures such as are found hanging on the outside of the storeroom in the dwellings of the common people.

PICTURE. Decorated vases, pencil rest, dish of peaches on table, coral and peacock feathers in tall vase decorated with wave pattern, mystic bowknot, and conventional dragon. 7.

The common people delight in these gaudy pictures and hang them up in their living rooms. Used for hanging on a closet door.

PICTURE. Tiger and immortal plant. 8.

Gaudy picture bought by the common people.

PICTURE. Dog, with collar and bells around its neck. 9.

One of a set of four pictures which decorate the outside of a storeroom.

PICTURE. Vases and dishes, roll of pictures tied together with band of ribbon. Dish contains kam or persimmons, a Korean fruit. 10.

Used by common people. Hung on the closet door.

PICTURE. Mythological beast called a lion, with collar and bells. Tongues of flame issue from its feet. 11.

One of the four animals of watchfulness. Hung outside of a storeroom.

PICTURE. Tiger rampant. A favorite representation of Korean artists. 12.

One of the four pictures of the watchful animals hung on the outside of the storeroom.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The preceding series (Nos. 1-12) is from Seoul, Korea, 1885. 77052 (12)

SCREEN. Silk; painted with a scene which represents an emperor of China of the Ming dynasty receiving presents from states tributary to China. Eight leaves; old, rare, and finely painted.

Width, 22 inches; length, 4 feet.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77116

SCREEN—Continued.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This screen is worthy of close study for the number of nationalities depicted and from the fact that it is an example of the finest Oriental hand-painting. The scene is of about four hundred years ago; the Koreans with pardonable pride have placed themselves in the front rank.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Mandarin duck. 1.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. White cock, hen, and chicks by the bamboo brake. 2.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Hawk on cliff overhanging the sea, with captured duck. 3.

This picture is well drawn; the spray under the seaweed-covered rock and the fierce mien and pose of the hawk are well executed.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Hawk about to attack a monkey, which hides itself under the trunk of a pine tree. 4.

The monkey is not found in Korea.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Eagle perched in a plum tree. 5.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. White eagle with quarry; a pheasant. 6.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Swans among the reeds. Poetical. 7.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Korean hunting falcon in pursuit of a white hare. 8.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Flock of cranes on a pine tree. Poetical and mythological illustration. 9.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Crane and fragrant plum tree. Poetical and metaphorical, the crane signifying the child and the plum tree the mother. 10.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Lion under pine tree. Very poor representation. 11.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Tiger crouching under a pine tree. 12.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Gray squirrel on branch of pine tree. 13.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Pair of musk deer. Probably an illustration of some poem. 14.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Pair of antelope. 15.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Well-groomed horse tied to a willow tree. Spring scene; often painted by Korean artists. 16.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Horses at play, leaping and rolling. Spring scene; an illustration of a poem. 17.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Pair of dogs under trees. Mythological dogs, illustrating a folk story. 18.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Sea monster (whale) swallowing a junk. 19.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Manchurian crane. 20.

SEPIA DRAWING. Landscape, winter scene; mountains partly covered with snow. Shows a pagoda and the roof of a temple. 22.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Landscape, summer scene; shown by thick foliage and by people sitting in the open pavilions. 23.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Landscape, spring scene; village at sunset, men reading by the window, and fishers returning across a quaint bridge. 24.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Landscape, autumn; maple trees, water flowing under a stone bridge, a man on a two-wheeled sedan of the kind probably used in Korea in old times. 25.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Illustrates the story of a man who was famous for his good handwriting. No one has attained to his excellence since his death. 26.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The preceding series (Nos. 1-26) is from Seoul, Korea. 77117

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Landscape, autumn moonlight scene; the maples and bamboo surround the student's house. 1.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Landscape, winter moonlight scene after a snowstorm. 2.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Butterflies and flowers. 3.

Painted by Han, a native artist. Used for house decoration.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Submarine view, crabs, shrimps, mollusks, and seaweeds. 4.

This picture bears marks of having been drawn by a literary man rather than a regular artist.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING. Story of Lomoo, a Chinese officer banished by the Emperor through intrigue. Though he had grown old in exile, and suffered from hunger and privation, yet he loyally holds up the rod with five bunches of red silk given him by the Emperor. 5.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The preceding series (Nos. 1-5) is from Seoul, Korea, 1885. 77118

By far the better pictures in the collection are the following outline sketches in India ink, which may be entitled "Scenes from the Social Life of Korea." They are a revelation in Korean art, since they show bold drawing, free treatment, and humorous caricature like that found in the realistic school of Japan.

These pictures illustrate the social customs and industrial arts of the people. They were originally bound together to form a boy's picture book. They are supposed to be nearly three hundred years old.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Mythological picture; the seven good beings or secondary angels of Korea and China, with the animals and plants appertaining to them. These beings in Japan are called the seven gods of happiness. The central figure bears a striking resemblance to the Japanese Hotei, the president of the seven. The

INDIA-INK DRAWING—Continued.

scene is interesting in tracing the Chinese influence to Japan through Korea. This set of character pictures were drawn by the artist Han-jin-o. 1.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Mythological picture; the seven wise men or gods of good fortune. The central figure, Laotze, writes verses upon a scroll and produces jewels and living animals from his pen. 2.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Marriage procession of the groom visiting his intended bride. Men in advance carry lanterns for the occasion, followed by the bearer of a wild duck or model of one, the symbol of domestic felicity. Then comes the bridegroom in court dress, always worn on such occasions by all except coolies. As a rule the young man's former nurse follows. 3.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Coolies at a well. Around the wide, shallow well women are drawing water with rope and bucket, to fill jars which are carried on the head. 4.

This picture shows the dress of the lower class.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Instruction in archery; teacher showing lad how to draw the bow. The awkward pose of the beginner is well caught. Others are stringing the bow and straightening the arrow. 5.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Peddlers returning from work. Shows horses, pack saddles, coolie's dress, and method of smoking. 6.

The pack saddles shown here have a deep seat between two yokes. They are girthed and have a wide breech band. Rungs are set in between the yokes of the saddle, to which packages are tied. One of the coolies is striking a light with flint and steel.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Begging bonzes on the road side. On a large sheet of paper are a number of strips upon which are written sums of money or grain as paid for certain efficacious prayers. The woman in front is about to throw down a few cash, for which the prayers will be said. The bonzes carry small boat-shaped drums, and sing the sacred songs invoking blessings on the contributors. The lady's attendant carries a smoking outfit on her head and fan in her hand. 7.

These priests are not regular beggars, but perform this office according to the rules of a certain sect.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Preparing tobacco for smoking. The stems are removed and the leaves piled evenly, then the piles are cut into shreds with a long lever knife. The expectant attitude of the man who is waiting for some tobacco is very comical. 8.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Peasant's family; woman spinning and man making matting on a weighted loom. The loom frame is two forked sticks driven in the ground and a bar placed across. The warp threads are wound around weights. These are divided alternately to opposite sides of the bar. In working the loom a weft straw is laid in where these threads cross the bar, and one set of

INDIA-INK DRAWING—Continued.

weights thrown over, the other set thrown back, inclosing the rush in the warp. This is a tedious process, but produces good work with little machinery and skill. Korean matting is very good. 9.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Country people passing on the road. Shows the high saddle and common method of riding by holding on to the saddle and allowing the horse to be led. 10.

Etiquette requires that women veil their faces on meeting men. This represents the wedding procession returning from the bride's house.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. House building. Shows men planing timbers, tiling, etc. 11.

Tiles are imbedded in balls of mud placed upon the roof. The plane has handles at the sides.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Wrestling match. Spectators; street candy seller. 12.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Boats propelled by sculling, ferrying passengers across stream. 13.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Women washing clothes by beating them with clubs on rocks. Women braiding hair; man peeping from behind his fan. 14.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Coolies eating by the roadside. Bowls and spoons are being used. 15.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Roadside inn. People of middle class taking food and smoking. 16.

These open roadside inns resemble those of Japan.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Coolies resting by roadside; smoking and chatting. 17.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Country peddlers. Man carries large basket of vegetables or salt fish on his head; woman carries child and cradle-shaped basket containing crabs. 18.

The child is carried as in Japan, seated inside the loose upper garment.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Forging. Smith holds red-hot iron on anvil, with tongs, while two men strike. Boy blows bellows, and man sits on the ground dressing piece of wood with curved drawknife. 19.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Shoeing a horse. Tools lying on ground. 20.

The animal is thrown and the smith tacks on a circular shoe without calks. Korean horses are rarely castrated; hence are vicious. The officials ride donkeys almost universally.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Plowing and working the fields. Two oxen are attached to a light, one-handled plow. Two men hoeing with implements resembling potato forks. 21.

In Korea the horse is never employed in the plow.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Thrashing by beating sheaves across a rough log of wood and sweeping grain from the smooth, hard ground. The man taking his ease near by is the overseer. 22.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Schoolmaster and class of children. Boys are studying, and one is "backing his book," that is, reciting by turning his back to the teacher and placing his book behind him. 23.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Farmers' wives weaving. Woman working at a rude loom; an old woman taking care of children, and a woman singeing thread to remove frayed fibers before using it for weaving. 24.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Hired-boy dancer and band of music. Musicians seated in semicircle. Instruments: Bass drum in frame like Japanese drum, accordeon, flute, fifes, and guitar. 25.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Catching fish in a weir. Men in boats are dipping out fish into jars; at one end of weir is flock of birds. 26.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Wood-carriers resting and playing a game with small stones; frames for carrying wood at one side. 27.

The carrying frame shown is rectangular, woven at back with rattan, with arm loops at side and ropes for encircling the burden. The arms are passed through loops and load carried on back. A much more commonly used frame is made of two forked limbs, cut about 3 feet long and mortised together with slats.

INDIA-INK DRAWING. Competitors for the civil-service examination. This style of dress, cap, and shoes are worn during the examination. One youth shows his friends the paper on which the answers will be written. 28.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The preceding series (Nos. 1-28) is from Seoul, Korea, 1885. 77119 (28)

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

COMMUNICATION AND RECORD OF IDEAS.

WRITING IMPLEMENTS AND METHODS—PRINTING.

SEAL (Do-su). Oblong hard-wood block, with seal characters cut on two faces. Obverse characters, "Gaw-wee," and reverse, "Seal of Cang-Won-sung-duk." Used by some private institution.

Dimensions, 4 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151607

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

BOX FOR SEALS AND INK (Do-su-hab). Oblong box of soapstone, of reddish color, with lid; highly polished.

Length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 2 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130844

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This beautiful soapstone is found in the southern part of the country.

UNCUT SEALS (9) (Do-su-dol). Oblong squared blocks of mottled soapstone. Used by literary men or artists.

Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130843

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

UNCUT SEALS (Do-su-dol). Block of soapstone, with sitting figure of the lion badly carved. The square surface on the bottom is ready for engraving either a man's name or some motto.

Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130842

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This style of seal is generally used by literary people. The design originated in China.

INK STONE (Be-ru-dol). Oblong slab of black slate, with cover of wood.

Length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Nam-po City, Korea.

130838

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

INK STONE (Be-ru-dol). Oblong slab of hard black stone, with lid, on which is carved a flowering plum tree.

Length, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, 3 inches.

Nam-po City, Korea.

130839

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

ROLLS OF LETTER PAPER (Du-ru-ma-ri). White paper sized and polished. Medium quality; made from the bark of the tak tree.

Width, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130837

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

PENCILS OR BRUSHES (Boot). Made from the hair of a small animal resembling the rat (chung-sal-mo), fixed in bamboo.

Length, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130841

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

For letter-writing and copying. Generally manufactured in the province of Ham-kiung-do.

PENCIL JAR (Pil-tong). Porcelain cylinder decorated with figures of a man and a woman, in water colors.

Height, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130840

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

PENCIL JAR (Pil-tong). Octagonal vase of precious serpentine.

Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

38329

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This stone is prized by the Koreans, who make from it pencil jars, ink stones tobacco boxes, etc.

PENCIL REST (Pil-san). Carved soapstone, representing Lo ja (Laotze), a Chinese philosopher, seated on a cow.

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130867

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

BRUSH HOLDER (Pil-tong). Carved teak wood, representing a knotty tree trunk.

Height, 10 inches; diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130879

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Of the form used by Chinese scholars for holding brushes and rolls of paper.

WOOD BLOCK (cast). Double face, the upper showing the face and back of the harp called Ka-mun-go, a Chinese instrument. The lower face, with picture of flight of butterflies.

Length, 11 inches; width, 5 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

153614

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Used to "pull" imprints on letter paper by rubbing.

PRINTING BLOCK (Ban-jul-pan). Wooden block; ends wedge-shaped for fitting into a holder. Engraved. Pl. XXIII.

Length, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77018

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Blocks and movable type are both used in Korea. This is a common block for printing the alphabet sheet from which children learn the ōn-moun or native Korean character. The characters are arranged in vertical columns, and above each is a rough pictorial representation of something containing the initial consonant sound of the characters in the column. The writing on the left is astrological.

Satow says, "There are some Korean books dating back to 1317 and 1324, printed with movable type."*

PROPERTY, TRADE, COMMERCE, AND INTERCOMMUNICATION.

CARRYING CLOTH. Square piece of coarse cotton stuff stamped in black. At each corner is sewn a strong band of folded cotton.

Size, 48 by 55 inches square.

Seoul, Korea.

153613

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Wrapped around parcels carried by porters.

METHODS AND MEDIA OF EXCHANGE.

THREE "CASH" PIECE. Copper coin worth about 3 cents. Inscription, "Great East. Three cash."

Diameter, 1 inch.

Korea.

Gift of W. A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy.

SILVER COIN (Sam jun). The inscription is "Great Eastern Kingdom, one mace." In center of obverse of coin is a disk of transparent blue enamel about $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch in diameter. Beneath this is the character for treasury. Debased silver, value about 15 cents.

Diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

Korea.

Gift of W. A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy.

These curious coins are rare, having been withdrawn from circulation.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIII.

KOREAN PRINTING BLOCK.

PRINTING BLOCK. Of wood; end wedge-shaped for fitting into a holder. Characters both sunken and engraved in relief. Block used for printing the alphabet sheet for children. Length, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, 8 inches. (Cat. No. 77018, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN PRINTING BLOCK.

SILVER COIN (Sam jun). Inscription, "Great Eastern Kingdom, two mace." Disk of enamel in center of obverse. Debased silver, value about 30 cents.

Diameter, 1 inch.

Korea.

Gift of W. A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy.

These coins are rare, having been withdrawn from circulation.

KOREAN "CASH" (Dang-o-jun). Coins made of an alloy of copper, tin, and lead. Square hole in center as in Chinese coins. Reverse bears four characters giving name of coin, and the obverse the place where it was made, the number of the furnace, and the value, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cent.

Diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130863

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This coin is unpopular, as it is badly made. This kind of money was first introduced from China in 1884, and adopted by the Conservative party.

CASH SWORD (Soe chun). Chinese cash, tied in shape of sword with colored strings and decorated with silk fringe.

Length, 20 inches.

Korea.

130908

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Generally made by ladies and kept as curiosities.

MEDAL (Buil don). Alloy of copper, lead, and brass. Cast. A wide band of perforated designs of the long-life symbols, alike on either side of the medal, surrounds a central circle containing on one side the Chinese characters signifying "His Majesty; (may he live) ten thousand years" and on the other "Wealth, official promotion, many children." On either side are four national symbols. Square hole in center. Pierced for suspension.

Diameter, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1889.

130876

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Struck in the precincts of the palace at the times of the establishment of the mint, which is not a permanent fixture of the Government.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

GAMES OF SKILL AND CHANCE. AMUSEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS (T'ou-tjyen). Eighty-one long, narrow strips of oiled paper, with suit signs in black. Eight suits: The man, fish, hawk, pheasant, deer, steer, rabbit, and horse, the numerals running up to nine and a general. Pl. XXIV, Fig. 1, left side.

Length, 8 inches; width, one-quarter of an inch.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77047

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

Several varieties of cards, differing as to the number of suits, are played in Korea. These cards resemble the lots used by Chinese gamblers to determine luck.

CHINESE CHESSMEN (Tjang-keui). Thirty-two hexagonal blocks of pine wood, of three different sizes. Characters, Chinese, cut in the blocks and painted blue or red. Pl. XXIII, Fig. 2, lower right-hand corner.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77025

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The name means "game of war." It is curious that the rank depends on the size of the pieces, as in case of Japanese chin. Whether more ancient in type than the pieces at present used in China, which are of uniform size, is conjectural. Played on a board made of wood or paper.

DOMINOES (Kolpai. "Bone game"). Thirty-two ivory dies marked with red and black spots large and small. Pl. XXIV, Fig. 3. upper right-hand corner.

Size of dies, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long; one-half inch wide.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77024

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The arrangement of the spots on these is identical with the dominoes of China and it is probable that the games are the same. In this game five or six can play. They in turn cast off and draw until one player gets a suit of doubles from one to six, when he cries "Suit," having won. Each player draws five bones at first.

INITIATION CLUB AND NOOSE (Yong-bag-mang-i and Jul). Wood; head carved to represent the dragon; painted in colors. Cord of plaited silk attached to handle. The jul is a rope made of strands of pink cotton overlaid by pink, blue, and yellow silk thread. It has a running noose at one end.

Length, 21 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151631-2

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Kept in the office of the messengers in the palace, official mansions, and governmental departments. Newcomers are initiated by the "society," who pass the noose around the ankle of the candidate and draw up his foot across the knee. Then a set of difficult questions are asked, and for every wrong answer the victim receives a blow upon the sole. This initiation is with a view of getting a treat. Newly married men are also put through a similar ordeal by their friends.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Music is an important institution in Korea. The government educates and maintains musicians and allows bands to furnish music for official receptions and at the palace.

There is a system of notation; the notes are circles and their tonal value is indicated by the shaded area.

Vocal classes are taught the range through which the voice should rise and fall by the inclination of a rod in the hands of the teacher. This is similar in effect to the Thibetan descriptive score.*

There are many musical instruments of all classes. The double-headed drum produces four distinct sounds, according to the place

* W. W. Rockhill: The Land of the Lamas, p. 88.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIV.

KOREAN GAMES OF SKILL AND CHANCE.

- Fig. 1. **PLAYING CARDS.** Eighty-one long, narrow strips of oiled paper with the suit signs written on them. There are eight suits—the man, fish, hawk, pheasant, deer, steer, rabbit, and horse. Length, 8 inches; width, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. (Cat. No. 77047, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 2. **CHINESE CHESSMEN.** Thirty-two hexagonal-blocks of pine wood, of three different sizes. Characters, Chinese; cut in the blocks and painted red and blue. (Cat. No. 77025, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)
- Fig. 3. **DOMINOES.** Thirty-two ivory dies, marked with red and black spots, large and small. Size of die, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. (Cat. No. 77024, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN GAMES OF SKILL AND CHANCE.



KOREAN HARP.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXV.

KOREAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

HARP. Body long and narrow with half oval section, made of *jatropha curcas* wood, the "kiri" of Japan. Six strings, tightened by buttons; fourteen frets. On the bottom is engraved a verse by a Chinese scholar; ornamentation of bats and fretwork characters appear on other portions. This instrument resembles the Japanese Koto, and is played, like the latter, with the plectron. Length, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 93569, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)



KOREAN DULCIMER.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVI.

KOREAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

DULCIMER. Flat, hollow box of o-dong wood, trapezoidal in shape; with lid. Twelve groups of four thin brass wires each are stretched across the box, over and beneath two diagonal bridges. Iron pegs and tuning keys. Played by striking keys with a thin strip of bamboo, the instrument being held by placing the forefinger in a hole beneath the box, and resting the latter on the tips of the fingers and thumb. Length, 22 inches; width, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Cat. No. 130889, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)



KOREAN GUIDEPOST.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.

KOREAN GUIDEPOST.

GUIDEPOST. Rude log of wood with grotesquely carved human face. When complete it is crowned with a hat, has large ears, and thin strips along either side to represent clothing. These posts are placed along the road at intervals of half a mile. Complete specimens are about 6 feet high, are painted, and bear on the front an inscription showing the distances. It is believed that the signpost is also a shamanistic idol to the spirits of the place.

(From a sketch from nature by P. L. Jouy.)

struck; by combination these sounds may be increased to seven. The drum has a hollow wooden body of hour-glass shape; the heads are drawn over the ends of the body and extended over two iron rings. The lacing of rope with tighteners runs between these rings. The larger head is of skin and the smaller of membrane. The deepest sound is made by striking the skin head in the center, the rim gives another sound, the membrane head gives a lighter, noisier sound.

HARP (Kom-oun-to). Body long and narrow with half oval section, made of *Jastropa curcas* wood, the Kiri of Japan. Six strings tightened by buttons; fourteen frets. On the bottom a verse by a Chinese scholar is engraved; ornamentation of bats and fretwork characters appear on other portions.

Pl. xxv. Length, — inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

93569

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

This instrument resembles the Japanese koto and is played like it with the plectrum. It is placed horizontally on the floor when in position for playing. Koreans regard it quite an accomplishment to master this instrument.

DULCIMER (Yang-gum). Flat, hollow box of o-dong wood, trapezoidal in shape, with lid. Twelve groups of four thin brass wires each are stretched across the box over and beneath two diagonal bridges. Iron pegs and tuning keys. Pl. xxvi.

Length, 22 inches; width, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130889

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Played by striking the strings with a thin strip of bamboo, the dulcimer being held by placing the forefinger in a hole beneath the box and resting it on the tips of the fingers and thumb. The long side is held toward the body, and the forward and middle sections of the strings are used. This instrument is much in favor among the educated class and is used for both instrumental pieces and accompaniment.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY.

GUIDE POST (Jang-sung). Rude post with grotesquely carved human face. When complete it is crowned with a hat, has large ears, and thin strips along either side represent clothing. Pl. xxvii.

Length, $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

129484

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Placed along country roadsides at intervals of half a mile. Complete specimens are about 6 feet high, are painted, and bear on the front an inscription showing the distances. It is believed that this jang sung is a shamanistic idol to the spirits of the place as well as a guide post.

THE ART OF WAR.—WEAPONS AND ARMOR.

ARMOR (Gap-ot). Consists of a coat, helmet, and wide belt made up of many thicknesses of coarse, cotton cloth, covered with yellow stuff. The coat is made up of two wide flaps connected by a band,

ARMOR—Continued.

which passes over the left shoulder. These flaps are cut out to fit the neck and have tying strings at either side. A plastron of cloth is hung over the chest. The surface of portions of the coat is printed with Sanskrit dharani or prayers for victory. A belt resembling those worn by Korean women at the present time, but much thicker, is intended to be tied around the waist. The helmet is thickly padded and stiffened by four perpendicular bands of iron riveted through the cloth and terminating in a brass bell at the top. There is an iron visor in front. There are wide and heavy epaules, or shoulder protectors, one on each side and at the rear. The helmet also bears Sanskrit and Korean prayers for victory. Pl. XXVIII.

Length of coat, 34 inches; width, 30 inches. Length of belt, 54 inches; width, 11 inches. Height of helmet, 12 inches.

Korea.

128344

Deposited by Dr. G. Brown Goode.

This kind of armor has been in use in Korea for three hundred years, but is not now employed (Soh). The specimen is very old. Korean infantry were equipped with this armor up to a short time ago (Griffis's Korea, p. 417). The Chinese made use of padded armor, but it seems never to have been employed in Japan.

ARROWS (Hual-sal). Bamboo shafts, iron heads, triple feathering; the long ones are used by bowmen, the shorter ones with heavy heads are for children's games. Pl. XXIX, figs. 1, 2, and 3, upper portion of plate.

Length, 20 to 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130878

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

The arrows in a quiver are always numbered.

CASE WITH ARROWS (Jun-dong). Arrows same as 130878. Case of stiff, waterproof paper, with cap cover and wooden ends. Decorated with a conventional design in India ink. Pl. XXIX, fig. 4.

Length of case, 35 inches; arrows, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

153611

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

This case or quiver is the regulation one carried by the Korean soldiery.

QUIVER (Jun-dong). Bamboo cylinder carved with flowers and birds in low relief on a lacquered ground. Cap with hinge; two cleats by which the suspending string is fastened. Pl. XXIX, fig. 5, lower line.

Length, 45 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130878

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Carried over the shoulder. The bow and arrow are not commonly in use in Korea at present.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVIII.

ANCIENT KOREAN ARMOR.

ARMOR. Consists of a coat, helmet, and wide belt made up of many thicknesses of coarse cotton cloth, covered with yellow stuff. The coat is made up of two wide flaps connected by a band which passes over the left shoulder. These flaps are cut out to fit the neck and are tied at either side. A plastron of cloth is hung over the chest. The surface of portions of the coat is printed with Sanscrit dharani, or prayers for victory. A belt resembling those worn by Korean women at the present time, but much thicker, is tied around the waist. The helmet is padded, and is stiffened by four perpendicular bands of iron riveted through the cloth and terminating in a brass bell at the apex. Visor, small; wide and heavy épaulés, one at each side and at the back. The helmet has also Sanscrit dharani written upon it. Length of coat, 34 inches; width, 30 inches. Length of belt, 54 inches; width, 11 inches. Height of helmet, 12 inches. (Cat. No. 128344, U. S. N. M. Korea. Deposited by Dr. G. Brown Goode.)

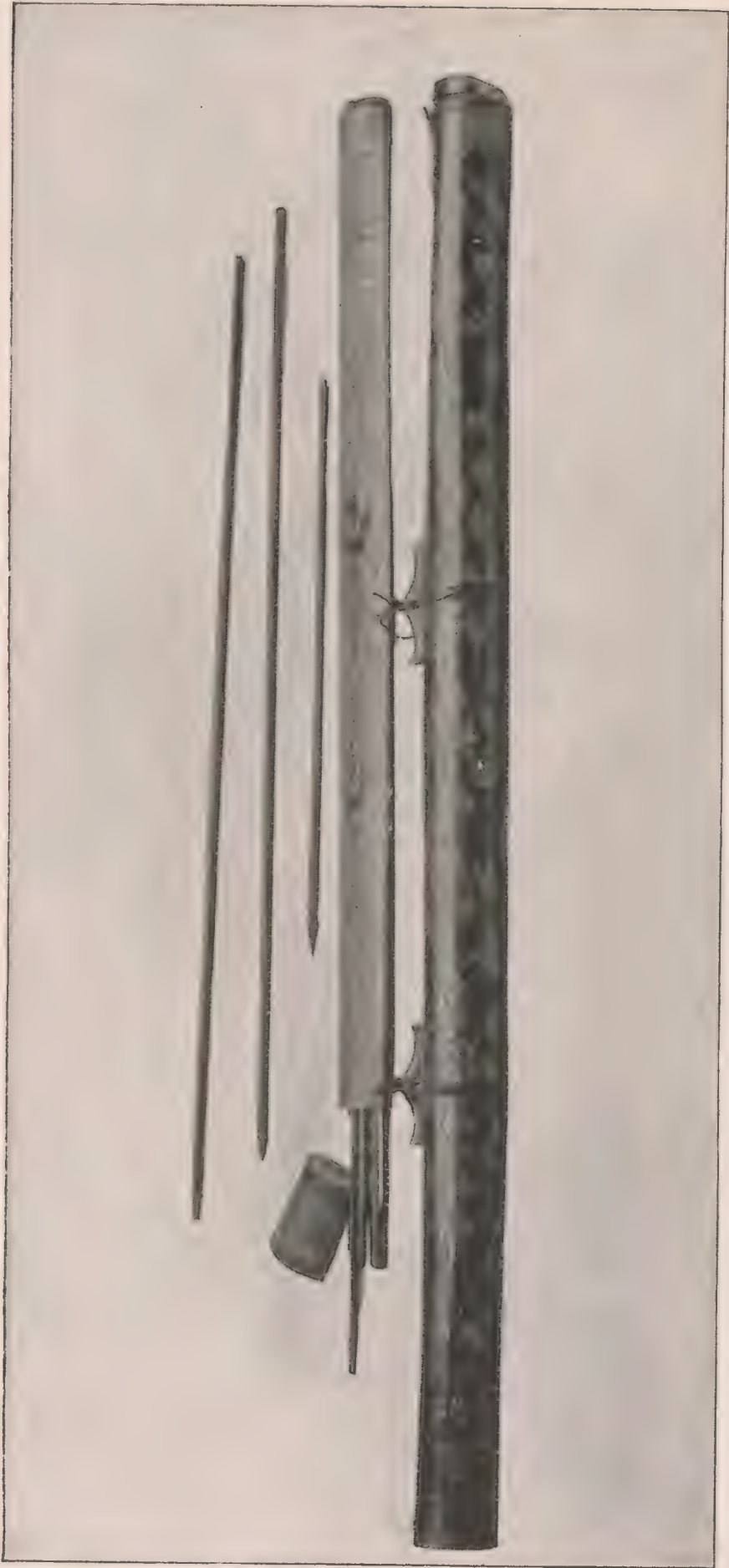


ANCIENT KOREAN ARMOR.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIX.

KOREAN ARROWS AND QUIVER.

- Figs. 1, 2, and 3. ARROWS. Bamboo shafts, iron heads, triple feathering; the long arrows are used by bowmen, the short one for children's games. Shorter arrow, 20 inches long; regular arrow, $32\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. (Cat. No. 130878, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)
- Fig. 4. CASE WITH ARROWS. Contains numbered arrows like those described above. Case of stiff, water-proof paper with cap cover and wooden ends. Decorated with a conventional design in India ink. The regulation case carried by the Korean soldiery. Length of case, 35 inches; arrows, $33\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. (Cat. No. 153611, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by W. W. Rockhill.)
- Fig. 5. QUIVER. Bamboo of cylinder carved with flowers and birds in low relief on a lacquered ground. Cap carved with spirals; brass hinge; two cleats fastened on side of tube for the suspending cord. Length, 45 inches. (Cat. No. 130878, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.)



KOREAN ARROWS AND QUIVER.

ARROW POINT STRAIGHTENER (Hwal-chok-ba-ru-jap-nun-gut). White bone spur with two square metal-lined holes. Ring for suspension.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151630

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Used as a wrench to straighten the points of arrows.

ORNAMENTAL BOW AND BOW-CASE (Hwal-hwal-jip). Bow, Tatar shape, lacquered bamboo, wrapped at middle with strips of bright-colored wool. String, of cotton; case, of leather heavily lacquered; one side curved to fit the bow; decorated with silver disks and rings.

Length of bow, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of case, 16 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

153147

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Clasped under the left shoulder according to the old custom by officers in uniform. Used only for ornament, and with it is carried the holder containing arrows.

ARROW-HOLDER AND BLANK ARROWS (Dong-ga). Holder made of Japanese leather ornamented with silver disks and sewed along edges with colored silk. Arrows of lacquered bamboo with broad white feathering. No points.

Length, 26 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151147

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Worn by the king and officers at the procession. Hung beneath the left arm pit. Carried also by officers who receive military orders from the king.

BOW AND PRACTICE ARROWS. Bow, compound, made of wood and bamboo wound with the bark of a tree and ox sinew. Arrows made of bamboo with iron points; inferior specimens.

Bow, 39 inches long; arrows, 34 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

129503

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

Bow (Hwal). Curved Tatar form made of bamboo and horn wound with ox sinew, wrapped with green leather at the nocks and lacquered black. When unstrung it is strongly recurved.

Length, 44 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

130877

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

This bow is probably intended for boys' practice. Korean bows are very powerful, two men being required to string them, and painful and serious accidents sometimes occur should the bow slip during the operation.

SABER (Hwan-do). Straight, heavy, iron blade. Guard, an octagonal plate of iron. Hilt, wood wrapped with enameled leather. Scabbard, wood covered with flaxen canvas, lacquered. Bound with brass. Poorly made weapon. Pl. xxx, upper figure.

Length, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches; blade, 1 inch wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick at back.

Korea, 1875.

72897

Collected by Wm. B. Brooks, U. S. Navy.

Captured in 1871 by United States forces under command of Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. Navy. Worn by common soldiers. This sword belonged to Pak Do Gun.

SM 91, PT 2—31

SWORD (Hwan-do). Hilt and scabbard of hard wood with elegant fretted, foliated carving, illustrating the ten long lives, viz, sun, moon, swans, deer, etc. Mounted with copper gilt fittings; spring in hilt holds sword in place. Blade, curved. Pl. xxx, lower figure.

Length, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches; blade, $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151601

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Worn by all officers in uniform. Such swords are made to order in the districts of Jun-ju and Na-ju.

MATCHLOCK GUN (Chong). Short stock of hard wood; octagonal barrel; smooth bore. Match of twisted tow. Pl. xxxi.

Length, 4 feet.

Seoul, Korea.

151280

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Held upon the shoulder when firing, not against it. These guns were used in Korea from about three hundred years ago up to 1881. Some troops still are armed with them.

PRIMING HORN (Qui-iak-tong). Tip of a horn with orifice closed by a spring of horn. Pl. xxxi, fig. 1, lower line (commencing at the left).

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Korea, 1871.

72899

Collected by Wm. B. Brooks, U. S. Navy.

Resembles the Burmese primer. (See Jour. Society of Arts, Jan. 26, 1886, p. 351.) A relic of the skirmish of June, 1871.

BULLET BAG (Chong-al-nut-nun-gut). Two thicknesses of coarse cotton. The bullets are sprung out from a bird's bill device. Pl. xxxi, fig. 2, lower line (commencing at the left).

Length, 9 inches.

Korea, 1871.

72898

Collected by Wm. B. Brooks, U. S. Navy.

Trophy of the engagement of June, 1871.

POWDER CASE AND CHARGER (Iak-tong). Octagonal box of Jastrophacurcas wood, in rude imitation of a turtle. The charger, an ivory tube, slides into a recess in front of the case. Pl. xxxi, fig. 3, lower line (commencing at the left).

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Korea, 1871.

72900

Collected by W. B. Brooks, U. S. Navy.

This is a trophy of the engagement of June, 1871, between the United States fleet, under command of Admiral John Rodgers, and the Koreans.

MILITARY BADGE (Hyoung-pai). Two squares of blue silk, embroidered. Design, the Manchurian white crane flying in the clouds, holding a spray of "immortal" grass in its beak. The stitch is mainly plain embroidery, or plumage stitch, but some Kensington and stem stitch is used. The embroidery is well done.

Ten inches square.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77030

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The design is purely symbolic. The crane holds in its bill a sprig of grass,

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXX.

KOREAN SWORDS.

(Upper figure.)

Fig. 1. SABER. Straight, heavy, iron blade. Guard, an octagonal plate of iron; hilt, wrapped with enameled leather; scabbard, wood covered with lacquered flaxen canvas. Bound with brass; a poorly made weapon. Captured in 1871 by United States naval forces. Length, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches; blade, 1 inch wide; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick at back. (Cat. No. 72897, U. S. N. M. Korea. Collected by W. B. Brooks, U. S. N.)

(Lower figure.)

Fig. 2. SWORD. Hilt and scabbard of hard wood, with elegant fretted, foliated carving, illustrating the ten long lives, viz., sun, moon, swans, deer, etc. Mounted with copper gilt fittings; guard, perforated iron in conventional pattern; spring in hilt holds; sword in scabbard. Blade of steel; graceful curve. Worn by officers. Length, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of blade, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 151601, U. S. N. M. Collected by P. L. Jouy.)



KOREAN SWORDS.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXI.

KOREAN GUN AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

(Upper figure.)

Fig. 1. MATCH-LOCK GUN. Short stock, of hard wood; octagonal barrel; smooth bore. Trigger and sights. Stock decorated with bands of cherry bark. Match of twisted tow. Held upon the shoulder when firing. Length, 4 feet. (Cat. No. 151280, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by W. W. Rockhill.)

(Lower line, commencing at the left.)

Fig. 1. PRIMING HORN. Tip of a horn with orifice in the point closed by a strip of horn forming a spring and allowing a few grains of powder to fall out upon pressure. A relic of skirmish of June, 1871. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Cat. No. 72899, U. S. N. M. Korea. Collected by W. W. Rockhill.)

Fig. 2. BULLET BAG. Two thicknesses of coarse cotton. The bullets are sprung out from a bird's bill device in wood. A relic of 1871. Length, 9 inches. (Cat. No. 72898, U. S. N. M. Korea. Collected by W. B. Brooks, U. S. N.)

Fig. 3. POWDER CASE AND CHARGER. Octagonal box of jatropha curcas wood, in rude imitation of a turtle. The charger, an ivory tube, slides into a recess in front of the case. A relic of 1871. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Cat. No. 72900, U. S. N. M. Korea. Collected by W. B. Brooks, U. S. N.)



KOREAN GUN AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

MILITARY BADGE—Continued.

which confers immortality upon its possessor. At the base of the square are overlapping circles representing waves, often seen at the bases of Japanese and Korean vases and on money typical of circulation. These waves dash against the living rock. In the midst of the waters stands a rock covered with immortal grass and bearing a "Buddhist cross" or swastika. Worn by civil officers of the lower house. One of the squares is attached to the front and one to the back of the officer's robe.

GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

OFFICER'S BATON (Dung-cha). Rod covered with shagreen bound with silver ferules; the part held in the hand covered with wash leather. A tie of blue woolen fabric with a loop for the wrist and pendants of light blue silk are attached to the baton.

Length, 30 inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151171

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Carried only with full dress uniform. In old times the baton was made of bamboo, to which was attached thongs of leather, serving in battle as a whip and also used as a drinking tube. It is only displayed for ornament at the present.

KOREAN NATIONAL FLAG (Gook-gi). White silk, with the national symbol (ta-guk), two comma-shaped spirals filling a circle in red and blue, and four geomantic signs (pal-qua) at the four corners of the flag.

Length, 14 inches; width, 21 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

151638

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

This flag was adopted in 1881.

BUTTON FOR SOLDIER'S HAT (Gui-don). White soapstone, circular; carved on one surface with the national symbol.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

151629

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

For decorating the hat of the common soldier.

PEACOCK FEATHER ORNAMENT (Kong-tjang-mi). Bunch of feathers arranged in fan shape and inclosed in a lead swivel button pierced for suspension.

Length, 8 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77036

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The peacock feather in Korea and China is a sign of official rank or promotion. This ornament is worn by military officers and by soldiers of certain guards near the King.

SCIENCE, RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIAL OBJECTS.

IMAGE OF BUDDHA. Stone figure heavily gilt. Buddha in contemplative attitude seated on the lotus. Base, painted red. Well carved.

Height, 14 inches.

Korea, 1885.

151600

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

The black line over the forehead shows the degree of Saint or Lower Buddha in wisdom. Obtained from a monastery in Tong-na.

PRAYER BEADS (Yum-ju). A rosary of 108 beads made of nuts. Some of the larger beads at the beginning and divisions are made of glass and wood.

Korea.

151612

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

The regular Buddhist rosary used by priests.

FIGURE OF TIGER GOD (Ho-rang-i-san-sin). Wooden image, rudely carved, representing a tiger in erect position with fore legs held up. Painted and gilded.

Height, 6½ inches.

Monastery at Wonsan (Gensan), Korea, 1885.

131608

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

CENSER (Hiang-no). Bronze; globular vase supported on three figures. Lid pierced and surmounted by figure of Shishi, the Sky lion.

Height, 4¾ inches.

Seoul, Korea.

151618

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Used in the temple service. It should be set upon the table so that one foot goes in front and two behind.

TEMPLE BELL (Mok-tak). Block of hard pine hollowed out in center to leave two thin sounding plates. Striker, a stick 7 inches long. Patches of fiber cloth are glued over the upper parts of the orifice to increase the resonance and also to prevent splitting.

Height, 5½ inches; width, 3 inches.

Wonsan (Gensan), Korea.

151619

Collected by P. L. Jouy.

Of the form known in Japan as suzu. It is used by Buddhist priests in some services in the temple, where it is applied for ordinary religious performances, while the larger bronze bell is reserved for a higher ceremony. In the temple this bell is sounded at the beginning and end of the meal. Priests while traveling carry a bell like this specimen.

MAGICAL FORMULA (Dharani in Sanscrit, Tanini in Korean). Buddhist prayers in Sanskrit characters buried with the dead.

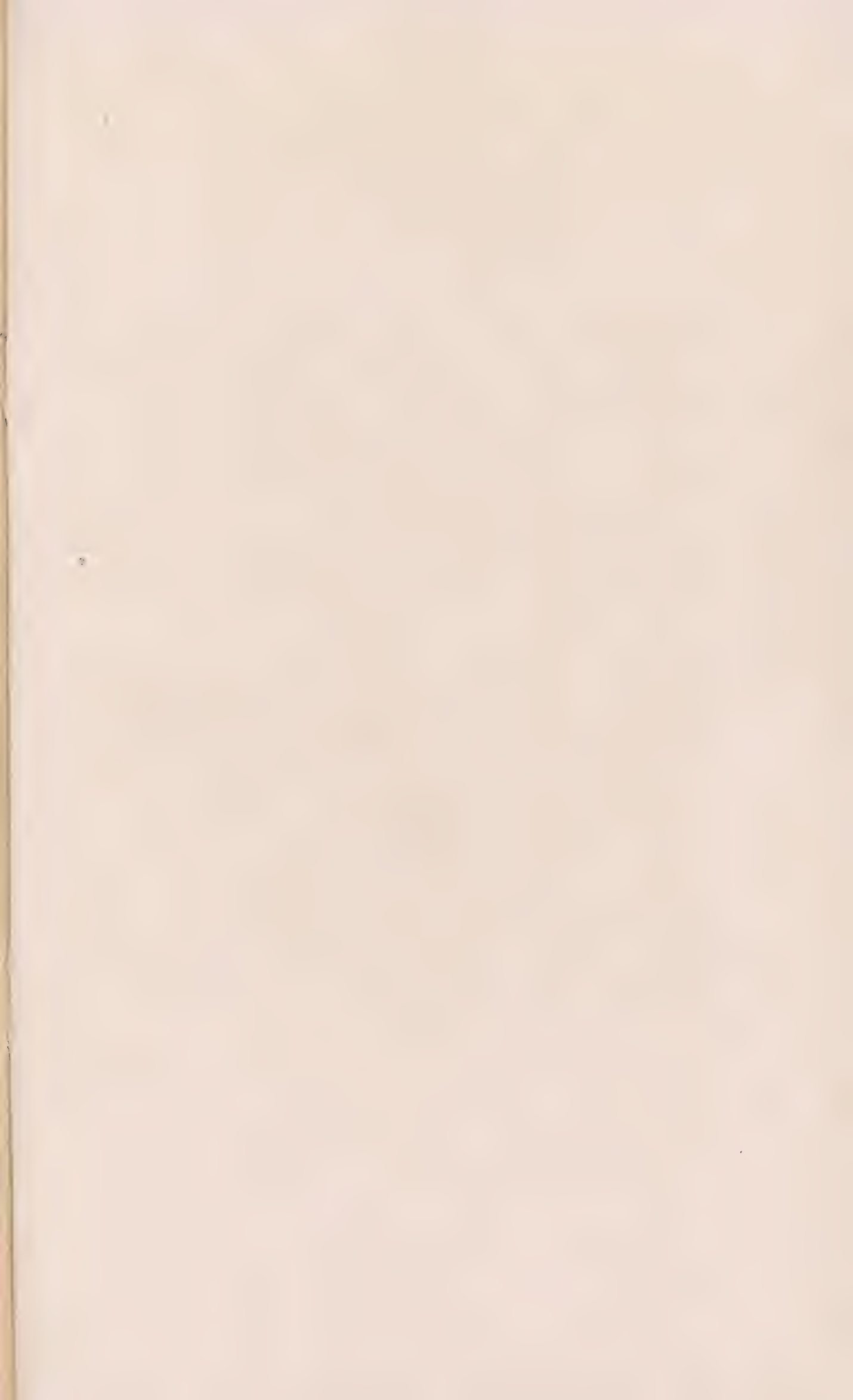
Length, 10½ inches; width, 6¾ inches.

Korea.

151699

Collected by W. W. Rockhill.

Written in Sanskrit of the Nepalese style; prepared by Buddhist priests and sold to believers. At the time of burial the papers are placed on the heart of the corpse under the clothing to propitiate spirits.





KOREAN EXPIATORY OFFERING.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXII.

KOREAN EXPIATORY OFFERING.

STRAW MAN. Bundle of straw tied with hoops of straw into the outline of the head and trunk of a man. Arms and legs fastened to the body. Some bits of money are put in this figure, and it is thrown away under the impression that the influence of an evil star may be overcome when the image is torn to pieces. Length, 27 inches. (Cat. No. 77051, U. S. N. M. Seoul, Korea. Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N.)

PAGODA (Tap). (Model.) Pieces of white marble, graded in size, piled up on a wooden core and set on a wooden base. The top represents the lotus.

Height, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Anchū City, Korea.

130888

Collected by Dr. H. N. Allen.

A toy for children. The marble is produced in the district of Sungehun.

STRAW MAN (Tchoung). Bundle of straw tied with hoops of straw into the outline of the head and trunk of a man. Arms and legs fastened to the body. Pl. XXXII.

Length, 28 inches.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77051

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

"When a man feels a longing to be better and to get rid of his sins, he goes to a Buddhist priest and buys a straw figure like this. The priest tells him that he will be absolved if he dresses the image in clothes like his own, puts plenty of cash in the straw man's belly, and tosses it into the road. The poor people tear the image to pieces to get the cash and the man's guilt flies away." (Pin.) This idea is evidently translated into the language of another religion than that of the Koreans.

"Along the road were numbers of straw effigies, such as are made at New Year's season and sold for a few cents cash. Somewhat human in shape, about a foot and a half in length, each is supposed to be the likeness of some one. Inside is a little cash, and accompanying it is a written statement, saying whom it represents, with a prayer for the coming year. The object is to rid one's self of this as the Jews did the scapegoat. Sometimes they are burned, but oftener are kept till the evening of the 14th day of the first month, when wandering beggars come by, calling, 'Give us tchoung.' The mannikin is passed through the partially opened gate, it and the misfortunes of the year becoming the property of the old beggar, who sells his peace of soul for the few cash inside the tchoung." (Rev. J. S. Gale in the Korean Repository, Seoul. Vol. I, No. 1, Jan., 1892.)

Astrology is an important science in Korea. It is quite possible that the true explanation of the tchoung is astrological. The following table seems to indicate this:

Jik Sung, official or ruling stars.

No.	English.	Korean.	Chinese.	Translation.
1	Na*	Tchoung	(Na)	
2	Saturn	Hurk	To	Earth.
3	Mercury	Mool	Su	Water.
4	Venus	Soë	Gum	Metal.
5	Sun	Nal	Il	Sun.
6	Mars	Bool	Hwa	Fire.
7	Ke*	Kedo	(Ke)	
8	Moon	Dal	Wol	Moon.
9	Jupiter	Pul	Mok	Plants.

* Mr. Soh does not know to which planets or heavenly bodies these Korean names refer.

When a Korean child attains a certain age he comes under the influence of the planets and in the order of the above table he falls under the sway of good or bad stars. The first period (tchoung) is accounted bad and hence recourse is had to the expiation of the straw image, tchoung. (Soh.)



BOOKS AND LITERATURE.

* Korean thought has always been directed through the channels of Chinese learning. There apparently never was a characteristic literature of Korea; the whole plan of education is Chinese, and the language of the country, with its beautiful alphabet, is correspondingly neglected. Korean scholars are as proficient in the Chinese classic style as those of China itself. Books printed in the common character are few and little read.

The education of the child begins with the alphabet. He must commit to memory the "Thousand Character Classic," a Chinese rhymed vocabulary of so many words, no two alike. For the pupil it is arranged thus: the Chinese character, its meaning in Korean and its Chinese name in Korean. After reading this three times the student begins to write. The remainder of the course is in ordinary Chinese schoolbooks. (See Ross's *Corea*, p. 306.)

SCHOOLBOOK. Title, "Elegant phrases accorded to classes, copied complete." Consists of the "Thousand Character Classic" or "door," the "Hundred Family Names," "Correct and Colloquial Variations of Chinese Pronunciation and Chinese Conversations in Chinese, Transliterated with the Korean Letters." Most of the book is taken up with "Chinese phrases and terms", beginning with Astronomy and Meteorology, embracing many subjects, including Divination. - 41 leaves.

Seoul, Korea, 1885.

77122

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

KOREAN BOOK. Entitled in Chinese "Sicuo Myo yo ri. Mun tap." Holy, excellent, important doctrine. Questions and answers.

Seoul, Korea, 1884.

77120.

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

A catechism issued by the Jesuits.

SANSKRIT-CHINESE-KOREAN BOOK. Entitled "Pi mih Kiao," or "Secret religion." Made up of magical formula or dharani, written in a kind of Sanskrit resembling Nepalese, which to the uninitiated is secret or hidden. Two prefaces, one written under the *nom de plume* of "Hia Shan, pu Lao Sou," or the "Summer Hill Old Vagabond," dated 1644. Second preface was written by a Buddhist monk of the monastery of Fuh Lin Shan, date July, 1652. Book is without title-page or colophon. Printed in Korea, on native paper.

Buddhist Temple of Pong-yang, Korea, 1885.

77121

Collected by Ensign J. B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy.

The book begins with the "ön-moun," or Korean alphabet, said to have been invented about the eighth or ninth century of our era by a bonze named Syöl-chongi. The sounds of this are defined by Chinese characters, for which the student is directed to substitute the sound of the corresponding word in the Korean colloquial language. The bulk of the book is taken up with prayers, (dharani) addressed to Avalokiteshwara, and begin with òm or òm-mani padmè-